

THE REPUBLICAN.

OAKLAND, MARYLAND.

JAS. A. HAYDEN,
Editor and Proprietor.

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SATURDAY, NOV. 7, 1885.



This Flag Waves for Garrett.

The Result.

The result of the election in this county is encouraging to Republicans, but it could and should have been better. We should have elected our entire ticket, without the loss of one.

ELECTION NEWS.

NEW YORK.

The Democrats elect their State ticket by from 10,000 to 15,000 majority. The Republicans carried the Legislature.

MASSACHUSETTS.

The Republicans elect their State ticket and a majority in the Legislature.

VIRGINIA.

The Democrats have carried everything. Their majority on the State ticket will be about 20,000. They will have both branches of the Legislature.

PENNSYLVANIA.

The only State office to be filled was that of State Treasurer. The Republican candidate will be elected by an increased majority over that of 1883, when the same office was filled.

NEBRASKA.

The Republican State ticket was elected by a good majority.

CONNECTICUT.

The Republicans carry the Legislature by a decreased majority.

It is charged and generally believed that the Democrats were furnished \$2,000 to carry on the late campaign in this county.

Thanksgiving Proclamation.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 2.—The following proclamation was issued to-day by the President of the United States of America:

A PROCLAMATION.—The American people have always abundant cause to be thankful to the Almighty God, whose watchful care and guiding hand have been manifested in every stage of their national life, guarding and protecting them in time of peril and safely leading them in the hour of darkness and danger. It is fitting and proper that a nation thus favored should on one day in every year, for that purpose especially appointed, publicly acknowledge the goodness of God and return thanks to Him for His gracious gifts, therefore, I, Grover Cleveland, President of the United States of America, do hereby designate and set apart Thursday, the 26th day of November instant, as a day of thanksgiving and prayer, and do invoke the observance of the same by all the people of the land. On that day let all secular business be suspended and let the people assemble in their usual places of worship and with prayer and songs of praise devoutly testify their gratitude to the giver of every good and perfect gift for all that He has done for us in the year that has passed, for our preservation as a United Nation and for our deliverance from the shock and danger of political convulsions, for the blessings of peace, and for our safety and quiet, while wars and rumors of wars have agitated and afflicted other nations of the earth; for our security against the scourge of pestilence, which in other lands has claimed its dead by thousands and filled the streets with mourners; for plenteous crops, which reward the labor of the husbandmen and increase our nation's wealth, and for the contentment throughout our

borders, which follows in the train of prosperity and abundance.

And let there also be on the day thus set apart a reunion of families, sanctified and chastened by tender memories and associations and let the social intercourse of friends with pleasant reminiscences renew the ties of affection and strengthen the bonds of kindly feeling. And let us by no means forget, while we give thanks and enjoy the comforts which have crowned our lives, that truly grateful hearts are inclined to deeds of charity, and that a kind and thoughtful remembrance of the poor will double the pleasures of our condition, and render our praise and thanksgiving more acceptable in the sight of the Lord.

Done at the city of Washington, this 2nd day of November, one thousand eight hundred eighty five and of the Independence of the United States, the one hundred and tenth.

GROVER CLEVELAND,
By the President,
T. F. HAYARD, Sec'y of State.

Judge Hoffman's Lecture on Lincoln.

A cultured and representative audience listened to Judge Hoffman's lecture on Abraham Lincoln in the court room last evening. The Judge spoke from the clerk's desk and was introduced by Hon. J. H. Gordon, who referred to the bar association, its objects and purposes and to the library for the benefit of which the lecture was given. The lecture occupied the major portion of two hours and was listened to with unflinching attention. The speaker was in tolerably good voice, though traces of his cold were still apparent. He never spoke, however, with more force or polish, was thoroughly earnest and in perfect sympathy with his subject. The lecture itself showed careful preparation, and there was no strain after effect. Viewed either as a stonehouse of interesting facts or as a literary work, it was entirely successful and satisfactory and is a work of which its author may well be proud. In a comparatively limited space he reviewed Lincoln's early life and his rise to eminence; gave his leading characteristics and quoted a variety of or unspiced anecdotes for which he was so noted. Much of the matter derived from personal contact of the speaker with Mr. Lincoln, and was given out for the first time. Especial stress was laid on the interest Mr. Lincoln took in the adoption of the Maryland constitution of 1864, which abolished slavery. The speaker indicated that Mr. Lincoln's solicitude regarding its carrying had much to do with its success. The word-pictures of the martyr hero were graphically presented; following each other in skilful order, they presented the lamented Lincoln in every phase. The speaker gave his many strong points and replied to some of his detractors. The lecture closed with a brilliant peroration and the Judge was heartily applauded and congratulated at the end.—*Cumberland News*, Tuesday.

State of Trade.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 1.—A somewhat general movement on the part of users of iron and steel developed itself this week in New York. Pennsylvania and lake markets. Sales of over 100,000 tons of rails were made at \$30 to \$38. Bridge, plate, bar and wrought pipe iron were ordered liberally. Nails continue scarce, and unless the west resume a further advance is likely to result. Merchant steel, for machine shop, tool shop, railroad shop and implement use will not advance no matter how active the demand.

The week has been very active in the lumber trade, because of the stocking up by wholesalers and retailers for winter, in white and yellow pine, hemlock and most of the hardwoods. Prices are firm all through the list and if moderate logging is done this winter, lumber will open firm in the spring, but a heavy log crop will probably weaken prices. Wool of medium and low grade varieties is less active, because manufacturers have purchased nearly all they desire. Prices of products for which higher wool. Carpet manufacturers will curtail production this winter and advance prices five cents per yard on the spring trade. The first cloth manufacturers propose to pool all their cloth, and a committee is now perfecting plans to pool, and if possible advance prices. Exports of cotton goods have increased from 75,000 packages October 1, 1876, to 155,000 packages October 1, this year. A large clearing out of dry goods will be made by New England corporations this month at low prices to make favorable reports December 1. In hosiery, jerseys are well sold up and scarce, and knit underwear is soon ahead of supply. Clothing manufacturers are quieting down after the new season for years and bargains in stock remnants are to be had. Movements in general merchandise are restricted. Wholesalers and man-

ufacturers are preparing for spring stocks.

The boot and shoe manufacturers are still full of season orders. Massachusetts shipments so far this year are 2,290,379 cases, against 2,223,081 cases same time last year, an increase of 62,298 cases. At New York and Philadelphia orders are coming in freely but in smaller lots, and prices show no weakness. Manufacturers have instructed jobbers that prices are 40 and 50 percent off on rubber boots.

Anthracite coal has advanced from 10 to 25 cents per ton. The full production is absorbed. Bituminous is stiffening in price in lake and river markets, under a generally healthier manufacturing condition. Buyers, large and small are finding it advisable to place reasonable orders, but there is no possibility of any serious advance.

The volume of surplus reserve in Boston, New York and Philadelphia banks has declined \$40,000,000 in 90 days, due to the increased demand for that amount of capital. Labor is paid 5 to 10 percent better than during the summer and less complaint is made in mechanical employments.

non-employment.

Trade combinations will be attempted this winter on an extensive scale in order to reduce the output and enter the spring trade under more favorable conditions, but while some success may be met with the probabilities point to a long era of moderate, and in most branches declining prices, because of the increased manufacturing capacity going on in all manufacturing States and to the increased agricultural production.

Morgantown's Centennial.

MORGANTOWN, W. VA., Oct. 30.—Yesterday was a great day for Morgantown. She celebrated her one-hundredth birthday, and she did it in a most fitting and pleasing manner. The weather was not all that could be desired, but it did not in the least dampen the ardor of the celebrants. Almost before day break the people began to pour in from the surrounding counties both in this State and Pennsylvania. By noon the town was full of visitors. It is estimated that the crowd numbered fully 8,000. The observance of the Centennial was throughout attended by all the pomp and circumstance that the rural facilities would allow. The houses of every one of the inhabitants were decorated with flags and hunting, while innumerable arches of evergreen and laurel were strung across the three or four streets of the town at pleasing intervals.

The celebration, despite the forbidding weather, must have been very gratifying to the originators of the idea. Numerous bands, both martial and brass, were in attendance and furnished music almost continuously during the day. The band contest was a very enjoyable feature of the day. The University Cadets added to the racket by firing numerous salutes, and they also added materially to the parade with their fine marching, appearance and cannon. The parade and other interesting features and observances served to make the time pass pleasantly until the time for leaving out the regular exercises arrived. Hon. W. T. Willey, of the University, delivered the address of welcome. Mr. W. T. Barb, of Cincinnati, read a poem. An anthem composed by Professor D. B. Purinton was sung by a choir. The venerable Hon. Waitman T. Willey read the historical address.

Among the old citizens who were here to celebrate the one hundredth anniversary of the founding of the town were Zackwell Morgan, of Pittsburgh, whose grandfather founded the town and gave it his name; Col. Powers, of Indiana, who lived here sixty-five years ago; Hon. E. C. Brooke, of Montana; Henry Howell, of Kansas, and others who came on purpose to witness the ceremonies.

The Washington Star says that "one thing is certain, no matter what the future holds, it indicates as to the relative strength and probable future prospects of the two great political parties of the country. If the people of the United States had the opportunity to vote squarely on the question, there would be an overwhelming majority in favor of withdrawing the unwieldy paper-weight silver dollar, so called, and the issuing of clean new small treasury notes, as formerly. That the business of the country should not have enough small currency for its needs, and that what it has should be inconvenient to carry or too filthy for use, in order that a few doctrinaires should be able to experiment with their theories, is simply intolerable. If public opinion had a fair chance at the nuisance, the whole miserable muddle, with its originators and perpetrators, would be buried out of sight in forty-eight hours."

All baneful infections of the blood are promptly removed by Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Sold by all druggists.

General McClellan Dead.

NEWARK, N. J., Oct. 29.—General George B. McClellan died suddenly at his residence, on Orange Mountain, shortly after midnight last night, from neuralgia of the heart. He returned home about six weeks ago from his trip West with his family, and had been under the care of a physician for about two weeks. Nothing serious was expected until yesterday, when he became worse. He died surrounded by his family at St. Cloud, Orange Mountain, where he had lived for about 20 years. Invitations had been issued for a reception this evening. The flags are flying at half-mast, and the Grand Army Post has called a meeting to express their sorrow and offer a body-guard for the remains. Arrangements for the funeral have not yet been made. General McClellan had been failing for months past, and had not visited his office in New York in two weeks, though it was not expected that his illness would result fatally.

Grant and McClellan.

NEW YORK, Nov. 2.—A Herald special from Newport, R. I., says:

Speaking of the late General McClellan to-day, Ex-Governor Vane, who had been very intimate with the deceased since 1850, authorized the following: In a long conversation with General McClellan the past summer at Richfield Springs he was speaking of General Grant, and said:

"I knew General Grant very well at West Point. Upon my appointment as commander of the Army of the Potomac, I left headquarters and went to Washington to confer with the President and with the Secretary of War, and absent more than a week. During that absence Gen. Grant left Galena and came to my headquarters, he afterward informed me, for the purpose of asking me either for an appointment on my staff, or, failing in that, a contract to supply the army with certain necessities out of which he could make a livelihood. He remained there several days awaiting my return, until he received a telegram from Senator Yates, of Illinois, requesting him to return immediately, as he had secured him a commission as Captain of a company of Illinois soldiers. He left immediately without seeing me, and we did not meet again for a long time. If I had been at my headquarters I would have cheerfully given him an appointment on my staff and, with his well-known loyalty and devotion to any one who befriended him, he would have adhered to my fortunes and would have gone down with me, and the world would never have known what a great General he was."

The Remains of General Grant.

NEW YORK, Oct. 29.—During several weeks past there has been much speculation in the minds of New Yorkers as to whether General Grant's body would remain here or be removed from the State. These doubts grew out of a recent published statement attributed to Hon. J. B. Chaffee, to the effect that the family of General Grant did not wish the General's body to remain in this city and that Congress at its next session would take action in the matter.

In order to make sure about the matter, the Grant Monument Association decided to take action, and on the 16th inst., Mayor Grace, its vice-President, wrote a letter to Gen. Grant, stating the rumors at some length, saying that they were likely to interfere seriously with the raising of the funds for the monument, and asking him to make a definite and positive statement on the subject to be given to the public. Her reply is appended:

NEW YORK, Oct. 29, 1885.
DEAR SIR:—Your letter of the 16th came during my absence and was received on my return from Long Branch. Riverside park was selected by myself and my family as the burial place of my husband, General Grant.

First—Because I believed New York was his preference.
Second—It is near the residence that I hope to occupy as long as I live, and where I will be able to visit his residence often.
Third—I have believed, and am now convinced that the tomb will be visited by as many of his countrymen here as it would be at any other place, and.

Fourth—the offer of a park in New York was the only wish observed and unreservedly assented to, the only condition imposed by General Grant himself, namely: that I should have a place by his side.

I am, sir, very respectfully,
JULIA D. GRANT,
By William R. Grace, Mayor of the City of New York.

Some one has made the calculation that there were over 13,000 marriages in Pennsylvania during the week before the taking effect of the new law, which requires a license to be obtained by the parties who intend to enter the state of matrimony.

Our Washington Letter.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 31, 1885.
From our Regular Correspondent.
Some doubt has been expressed as to whether Mr. Cleveland really desired the success of the Hill Democratic ticket in New York, but the matter seems to be settled by the positive statement that the President and Secretaries Manning and Whitney have each contributed \$1,000 to the campaign fund in that State. Certainly this may be regarded as an endorsement of the ticket. I do not recall a single instance where the President of the United States has subscribed funds for the campaign in his State, neither Mr. Hayes nor Mr. Arthur did so. They regarded it as something in the nature of "offensive partisanship." But this is a "reform" administration and consistency is not altogether one of the jewels displayed by reformers. If a clerk in the departments, or even an Assistant Secretary of the Treasury who is a Republican, subscribes a dollar venture to express in mild terms a hope that his party may succeed he is at once "fired" for offensive partisanship but the great reform of that conventional political term may write campaign letters and subscribe large sums for campaign purposes with impunity. Such is civil service "reform."

Perley Poore, who remembers more lies about the public men who have lived and moved in Washington than any man living, has recently evolved a fabrication about the poker playing attainments of Henry Clay. It is very well to tickle the public ear with these little fabrications concerning men about whom the people of the whole country have always felt an eager interest, but about the inner lives of such as figured prominently upon the stage of American politics forty or fifty years ago, there is simply enough of truth to be told to make the personal history of such men entertaining. We all remember the pretty little story told of Mr. Webster, who, in impeaching the credibility of a witness, asked the lady on the witness stand what there was derogatory to his character? At the same moment Mr. Webster indulged his generous nose with a huge pinch of snuff, at which the lady responded to his question: "He takes snuff?" This charming lie about a great man was entirely spoiled by the subsequent declaration of the sons of Mr. Webster, that he not only never took a pinch of snuff in all his life, but that he abhorred tobacco in all its forms. It is altogether probable that Mr. Clay instead of being an adept at poker playing, did not know a flush from a jack-pot, and if the truth was known he never straddled a good in his official life.

Weakness in Diet and Drink.

There is reason to believe that we Americans consume altogether too much starchy and farinaceous food. We are a nation of pie, pastry and pudding eaters. The result, the physicians say, is the clogging up of the system—dyspepsia, defective nutrition, constipation, headaches, and finally the breaking down of the system. Americans who go abroad for their health are not permitted to indulge in their tastes for starchy foods, and their better health is often due to this change of diet. It does not follow that more animal food should be taken. There are vegetables that are nutritious and which contain comparatively little starch. Among these are cabbage, cauliflower, lentils, peas, French beans, haricots, carrots, turnips, and the like. Even wheat, oats and barley properly prepared do not contain more starch than can be assimilated by a healthy stomach. A novel enterprise in London for feeding the poor is the establishment of kitchens where for a penny an appetizing dish is furnished of certain of these vegetables which are far cheaper and quite as wholesome and nutritious as meat. All nations seem to have their weakness in diet and drink. The French use too much wine, the English ale and porter, the Germans not only too much beer, but injure their stomachs by prepared foods containing too much vinegar. We Americans have a greater variety of cheap food to choose from than any other nation, but we consume too much pork and destroy our digestion by eating in excess starchy compounds.

Religions in the United States.

Roman Catholics, 6,832,931; Protestants, 10,187,761, of whom 3,336,533 are Baptists; 3,243,875 Methodists; 351,699 Episcopalians; 187,619 Congregationalists; 906,137 Presbyterians; 91,769 Adventists; 865,987 Lutherans; 243,825 Dutch Reformed; 73,325 Jews; 87,000 Pagans; 110,337 Mormons; 66,000 Quakers; 275,000 Unitarians; 4,000 Unitarians; 80,000 Mononists; 9,328 Moravians; 5,000 Spiritualists; 700,000 Spiritualists; 10,000 Shakers; 500,000 Atheists and 15,000,000 Infidels.

THE REPUBLICAN.

VOLUME 9.

OAKLAND, MD., SATURDAY, NOV. 14, 1885.

NUMBER 36.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ALIVE! ALIVE! REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

Alive to the wants of the people, I have opened, in my old

FURNITURE ROOMS,

Main street, Oakland, Md., a

PROVISION & FEED STORE,

where I will keep constantly on hand and for sale at

ROCK BOTTOM PRICES.

Flour, Meal, Chop, Oats, Corn, Clover and Timothy Seed, Bacon, Fish, &c., &c., and all kinds of

Country Produce.

JOHN SHARTZER.

3211

ESTABLISHED THIRTY YEARS.

BAUGH & SONS

MANUFACTURERS OF

THE ORIGINAL

RAW BONE

SUPER-PHOSPHATE

AND OTHER

STANDARD BONE MANURES

HIGH GRADE CHEMICALS

WE MAKE A SPECIALTY OF

BAUGH'S

PURE RAW-BONE MEAL

PURE DISSOLVED RAW BONES

Persons will be surprised to find how low they can buy GUARANTEED PURE BONE MEAL. Write for Baugh's Phosphate Guide. Address

BAUGH & SONS

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

MILWAUKEE, WIS., or NORFOLK, VA.

For the working class, send 10 cents for a book, and we will mail you a free, a small, valuable book of sample goods that will put you in the way of making more money in a few days than you thought possible. Catalogue, catalogue not required. We will start you. You can work all the time or in spare time only. The work is universally adapted to both sexes, young and old. You can easily earn from 25 cents to \$5 every evening. That is, when you want to test the business, we make this unqualified offer, to all who are not well satisfied we will send \$1 to pay for the trouble of writing us. Full particulars, directions, sent free. Fortune will be made by this. Apply at once, delay produces nothing. Your rights are fixed by law. Address, with stamp, the old established firm of EDWIN & CO., 111, Broadway, New York, N.Y.

PENSIONS

For sound, disengaged or other disability. Widows, infants, or children and dependents are entitled to a pension. Apply at once, delay produces nothing. Your rights are fixed by law. Address, with stamp, the old established firm of EDWIN & CO., 111, Broadway, New York, N.Y.

A RARE CHANCE!

will offer at private sale my entire property known as the

BOSLEY BOARDING HOUSE,

containing thirty-one rooms. One-half acre lot, with good cellar, well of good water, large kitchen, and a splendid house, large water tank, and everything complete for a boarding house. Also a house and lot opposite the above property. Also a lot on corner Alder and Sixth streets. Reason for selling—California fever. For further particulars inquire of the owner on the premises, or address

G. L. DORRIS, Oakland, Md.

Valuable Real Estate

FOR SALE.

I offer for sale a tract of land, called

"DUNDALK,"

containing 100 acres, owned and possessed by Mrs. Amelia Berrian. Said tract lies in several sections of Garrett county, a short distance from Brownstown, and runs a long distance along the North Branch of the Potomac River, and commands or controls the river frontage of

Valuable Coal and Woods Land back of it. Said tract is also underlaid with coal, and contains some valuable timber.

W. H. TOWER.

For Mrs. Amelia Berrian.

NOTICE.

All persons are hereby notified not to treat or sell above land by cutting or timber or otherwise. As I have been the owner against any one so treating on said premises.

AMELIA BERRIAN.

Nov 20 1885 J. J.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

Is a highly concentrated extract of Sarsaparilla and other blood-purifying roots, combined with Iodine of Potassium and Iron, and is the safest, most reliable, and most economical blood-purifier that can be used. It invariably expels all blood poisons from the system, enriches and renews the blood, and restores its vitalizing power. It is the best known remedy for Scrofula and all Scrofulous Complaints, Erysipelas, Eczema, Ringworm, Itches, Sores, Boils, Tumors, and Eruptions of the skin, as also for all disorders caused by a thin and impoverished, or corrupted, condition of the blood, such as Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Rheumatic Gout, General Debility, and Scrofulous Catarrh.

Infant's Sarsaparilla has cured me of the Inflammatory Rheumatism, with which I have suffered for many years.

Durham, Ia., March 2, 1882.

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Sold by all Druggists; \$1, six bottles for \$5.

JEWELRY STORE,

—BY—

F. G. HYPE,

WATCHMAKER AND JEWELER,

OAKLAND, MARYLAND.

And dealer in Watches, Clocks, Silverware, Eyeglasses, etc. All the above goods are stylish, and of a good quality; new features, new designs, reduced prices. I propose to be the lowest of standard prices. Any order by mail will receive prompt and careful attention. In repairing of all kinds, carefully and cheaply. I just what I mean, and mean just what I say.

SATISFACTION ASSURED.

The celebrated Silver, Kneizer, for cleaning silverware, gold, etc. The best thing in the world. It is a new discovery. Put up in a tin of 25 cents.

My prices are the lowest of the lowest. Retaining thanks for past favors and soliciting a continuance of your patronage in the future.

I remain, very respectfully yours,

F. G. HYPE.

Opposite Glades Road and River, near Court House, Oakland, Md.

Oakland, June 20th, 1882.

I AM NOW OFFERING

Good Bargains

IN

BOOTS AND SHOES!

Having just received a very

LARGE STOCK!

—ALSO—

CLOTHING

For Men, Boys and Children.

P. T. GARTHRIGHT,

Mountain Lake Park, Md.

FOR SALE.

SOLDIER LOTS, 50 ACRES EACH.

TITLES OF HEIRS.

No. 101. Now occupied by Abraham Moon. Good land, well cleared.

No. 102. On Railroad and River, near Court House, part cleared, with Mill stream, 100 acres, well cleared.

No. 103. Wood Lot, near Mr. Lee's dwelling, 100 acres, well cleared.

No. 104. Wood Lot, 100 acres, well cleared.

No. 105. Part cleared, 100 acres, well cleared.

No. 106. Near Frankville, 100 acres, well cleared.

No. 107. Good wood land, 100 acres, well cleared.

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No. 131. Part cleared, 100 acres, well cleared.

No. 132. Part cleared, 100 acres, well cleared.

No. 133. Part cleared, 100 acres, well cleared.

No. 134. Part cleared, 100 acres, well cleared.

No. 135. Part cleared, 100 acres, well cleared.

No. 136. Part cleared, 100 acres, well cleared.

No. 137. Part cleared, 100 acres, well cleared.

THE OLD COOK'S STORY.

No, ma'am—I never shall forget it until the end of my days. And oh! but that was a wild one, and a wet one, and a cruel day for master to be traveling, as he was; and not in one of your comfortable cars, where you don't know whether its shining or pouring, but in his own little open rig. You see, master was a doctor, and when he was sent for he must go, and this was a case that was very dangerous, and he must stay away all night, and only mistress and me in the house, and more money in it than ever was there before. For, you see, Master Mullins, that was superintending the new works, had come down to pay the hands. He had a fever, and for many and many days, and he arrived, as you may say, a day too soon—that is, it was a Friday, and Saturday was to be pay day, of course.

"I want to go to see my old mother in her pit of a cottage on the lonely road," said Master Mullins to the doctor, "and that little house is no place for a man like me to stay. I have been married for, if I leave it here no one will know it. Yours is the best secured house anywhere for miles, and it will be off my mind." And the doctor had shown him where to put it. And he had gone off to see the old mother—and now off to the doctor himself. And we woman, my mistress and myself, alone. To be sure, the big stone house was so well locked and barred that it was next to impossible any one could get in, and there was no knowledge of anything more than usually valuable being there, so far as we knew. But, somehow, my heart was in a flutter. Maybe my mistress felt as I did, for she came and sat in the kitchen with me with her knitting, and told me I must come and sleep in the little room off hers that night.

That was at 4 and I remember how dark it was as the long clock began to whirr as it always did before striking, and then counted the hour out like so many pennies. And just as it stopped there came a knock at the door.

"I want to open it, and there were two men with a wagon and in the wagon a long bundle of something covered up in cloth.

"Dr. James live here?" says one of the men.

"He does," says I. "He's my master."

"Then," says the man, "here's a bundle for him."

"Bless us! it's big enough," says I.

"It is," said he. "Well, let's in with it, old lady. We'll put it in the corner of the hall. And your master left particular directions that it was not to be opened until he came. It's something that might be very much hurt if it wasn't opened right," says he—"Sort of surprise for your mistress."

"Well, says I, "I'll tell her what was said. And when did you see master?"

"At 9 this morning," says he.

"And what's in the bundle?" says I.

"I don't know," says he. "The doctor was too wet to talk much. He was at 4 and he named a town the doctor was to ride through."

"But he was particular it shouldn't be opened until he came," said the man. "I was to tell the lady that, my love."

"Very well," says I. "I'll tell her," and away he went, and I took the tea into the parlor and told my mistress what had happened, and she fell to wondering what it could be. "A lot of new curtain silk, perhaps," says she.

"It's too heavy for that," says I.

"A pair of mirrors," says she.

"It's too round for that," says I.

"Then I tell you it's the Turkey carpet I've wanted for the parlor this twelve-month," says she; for in those days the Turkey carpet was the kind they most thought of.

"I think it is that, ma'am," I said.

So we talked it over. Servants lived a long while with ladies in those days, and were more thought of than they are now, and my mistress never made me feel as if I had no right to say a word to her of what was in my mind; and after tea was over she went into the hall to look at the bundle, and I held the light before her. "It can't be any thing but the carpet," says she, and she went close to it and put her hand to it. I saw her turn quite pale as she did so.

"Yes, it's the carpet," said she, "let's go in; it's chilly."

Then she drew me back into the parlor, and when we were inside the

door, locked it and put her hand over my mouth.

"Don't speak or scream, whatever you think," said she. "If we wanted help now, how long would it take us to get it?"

"Three-quarters of an hour," I said.

"Then we must help ourselves," said she, whispering in my ear all the while. "Nanny, come out into the entry with me. Stand behind me, and hold the light high. Whatever I do, don't scream until its over."

"Why, what do you mean, mistress?" said I.

"No matter," said she; "do as I bid you."

Then she took the master's big gun from over the mantelpiece and went out into the hall.

I began to think—it was quite dark by that time, you see—that she thought she heard some one at the door; but I did as I was bid, and stood behind her and held the light high; and what do you think my mistress did then? She lifted the gun to her shoulder, took aim, and fired straight into the bundle those men had left for master. She was a good shot, I've heard say, as any man. When she did so we heard a dreadful scream, and the bundle rolled over on the floor, and the next minute there was a great, red, wet spot on it. Then we heard a groan, and everything was still.

"I knew there was a man in that bundle," said mistress, "as soon as I touched it. God grant I'm not a murderer!"

And then, ma'am, I screamed and screamed as if I'd never stop.

THE REPUBLICAN.

OAKLAND, MARYLAND.

JAS. A. HAYDEN,
Editor and Proprietor.

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SATURDAY, NOV. 14, 1885.

The Cincinnati committee of one hundred evidently means business. Shortly after the election when frauds were first discovered and traced to their origin warrants for the arrest of five of the statesmen were sworn out and placed in the hands of the Chief of Police. For reasons best known to himself that gentleman saw fit not to execute the warrants and appeared to forget that he had them in his possession until the committee sharply reminded him of the fact by procuring his arrest on Saturday for failure to do his duty. This is a proceeding in the right direction.

The attitude assumed by the prelates of the Roman Catholic church in the United States toward the liquor traffic, as embodied in the decree of the Plenary Council at Baltimore last December, will have, it is hoped, an effect in forwarding temperance reform. In their pastoral letters the Bishops use this language:

"There is one way of profaning the Lord's Day which is so prolific of evil results that we consider it our duty to utter against it a special condemnation. This is the practice of selling beer or other liquors on Sunday or frequenting places where sold. This practice tends more than any other to turn the Day of the Lord into a day of dissipation, to use it as an occasion for breeding intemperance. While we hope that Sunday laws on this point will not be relaxed, but even more rigidly enforced, we implore all Catholics, for the love of God and of country, never to take part in such traffic, nor to countenance or patronize it; and we not only direct the attention of all pastors to the repression of this abuse but we also call upon them to induce all of their flock, that may be engaged in the sale of liquors to abandon as soon as they can the dangerous traffic and to embrace a more becoming way of making a living."

The Administration and the Tariff Question.

A Washington despatch to the New York World professes to throw light upon the attitude of the administration toward the tariff, but only serves to render the doubt on that subject yet more dense and impenetrable. According to the World, the administration will adhere closely to the declaration of the Chicago platform. As that platform has never yet been interpreted alike by any two Democrats, and rarely twice in the same sense by the same Democrat, the people will not get much satisfaction out of the announcement that the President will adhere to it.

We are told, however, in another part of the interview that the administration will favor "a modification of the existing tariff laws and the reorganization of the tariff upon a revenue basis with incidental protection." This is quite as clear and unmistakable as the utterances of the Chicago platform, and may be interpreted with equal satisfaction by Mr. Randall and Mr. Carlisle. The only thing definite to be gleaned from the statement is that the administration favors a revision of the tariff and some measure of protection to our industries, but as to the extent of the revision to be made and the protection to be retained we are left wholly in the dark. Mr. Randall favors a certain amount of tariff revision and so does Mr. Carlisle, but whether we are to have the revision of Randall or the revision of Carlisle no man can gather from this alleged important declaration. The protection that Mr. Randall may regard as no protection at all, and Mr. Carlisle may be equally fixed in his belief that the Randall idea of incidental protection is nothing less than a high tariff hereby.

If Mr. Cleveland shapes his policy on the question according to the views of his Cabinet, as heretofore expressed, Mr. Carlisle's heart will be mellowed with joy; but there are many reasons why Mr. Cleveland's Cabinet may conclude that the present is not the time to throw off the mask put on by the Chicago convention. Mr. Morrison declared that the tariff plank of that body's platform

expressed his views, and there is no doubt that if the position of the administration is taken in that spirit the result will be a defeat as overwhelming as Mr. Morrison suffered in his espousal of horizontal reduction.

Prudence would seem to dictate that the administration should dodge the tariff rock for the present. It split the party once, and the attempt to force free trade on the Democracy will be as ill advised this year as it was in 1884. Then it served no purpose but to test the strength of the respective factions, for a Republican Senate and a Republican President stood between Mr. Morrison's bill and the industries of the country. The Republican President has gone, but the Republican Senate is still on guard, and, admitting that a bill menacing the principles of protection should pass the House, it would get no further. The Democratic party would thus gain nothing in the way of advancing the cause of free trade, and it would lose all the advantage that its present undefined position gives it.

The question of the tariff did not properly enter into the Presidential campaign of 1884, because the Democratic party lacked the courage to declare its opinion. The Chicago platform was preached as a free trade platform in neighborhoods where free trade was popular, and in localities where protection was held in favor it was proclaimed as a declaration of that interest. If a bill be introduced in Congress and endorsed by the administration, the people will have the first practical interpretation of the Chicago platform and the first reliable evidence of the position which the Democratic party will take in the next national struggle. If the bill be moderate in its tone it will offend the Morrison-Hurd-Watterson wing of the party; if it be radical, it will incur the opposition of Mr. Randall and his followers, will alarm the industrial interests and solidify the Republican party. The Democratic party may so strongly entrenched that it can afford to precipitate a struggle on this question. We do not believe that it is; but it may rest assured that the Republican party will enter the arena gladly. —*Baltimore Herald.*

What Congress May Do.

NEW YORK, Nov. 10.—Congressman Negley, of Pittsburgh, thinks that the recent Democratic victory in this State will have a depressing effect on the revival of trade. He said to-night: "It will undoubtedly embolden the Democratic majority in the House to flounder with the tariff. I do not apprehend that any tariff measure could be passed at the coming session, but just as soon as Congress begins to talk about the tariff manufacturers get timid and hesitate about going ahead, because they do not know what is going to happen. This will be the case when the Democrats begin to talk this winter. A great deal depends on Cleveland's recommendations, however."

"The Democrats have not yet got rightly settled down, and the many warring interests in the party will have to be toned down so that they will work together harmoniously before they can hope to pass the many important bills now pending. I do not think Congress will do much more than pass the regular appropriation bills. The opposition to a suspension of silver coinage will be strong enough to prevent any legislation on that subject, and the proposed treaties with Mexico and Cuba will be rejected. I spent several months in the West Indies recently, and cannot see how this country is to be benefited by a reciprocity treaty with Cuba or any of the adjacent islands."

WASHINGTON, November 9.—Hon. Frank Hurd has gone to Chicago to attend the free trade conference which begins on Wednesday. Before leaving Washington he said that in his opinion a circular would be adopted and scattered broadcast over the country, having in view a better education of the people on the subject of free trade.

Mr. Hurd declared that nothing could prevent the consideration of the question during the coming session of Congress. Messrs. Henry Ward Beecher, David A. Wells, Henry Watterson and a number of other prominent free-traders are expected to attend the conference.

State of Trade.

NEW YORK, November 7.—*Bradstreet's Journal*, in its summary says: "There is no special feature in the general trade situation as reported to *Bradstreet's* aside from the evident attempts made in the Northwest to depress the prices of wheat. The heavy rush of wheat to Minneapolis within ten days past has not been the result of excessive deliveries from farmers' hands, although efforts have been made to produce that impression. The wheat, which was already

largely owned by Northwestern millers, had been stored at interior points and was rushed to market merely to produce the impression that the grain was being unloaded by farmers. It is now evident that the plan was in a measure successful, for farmers throughout the Northwest are shipping more freely on the decline started, owing, no doubt, to a fear that the market will be further depressed. This feature of the grain market constitutes about all that differs from the situation one week ago. The result is a tendency toward lower prices, particularly in the absence of an improvement in the foreign demand, and backed by a heavy increase in the visible supply. Indian corn, as well as oats, are relatively higher than wheat. Cash purchases are heavier. Hog products are higher on a better home and export demand as well as in sympathy with the price of corn.

The general movement of dry goods has been light, and on the whole disappointing. Wool is reported to be steady and of moderate activity. Manufacturers are well stocked, but more liberal purchases are expected to be made within six weeks. It is reported that about 25 percent more wool and worsted machinery is running than one year ago.

The general trade situation is not changed within a week. At Boston it is "good on spot" only; at Philadelphia it is conducted on a moderate scale and with no features, at Baltimore it is quiet, the regular distribution for the season being completed. At Cincinnati, flour, grain and provisions are dull, and coal and iron are improving. Cleveland exhibits no renewed activity and at Indianapolis business is quiet with the outlook for a moderate trade. At Chicago it is reported that a better movement of goods is expected next week. St. Louis, Memphis and Louisville announce a fair and satisfactory volume of transactions in staple goods. At such cities as Peoria, Des Moines, Davenport and Milwaukee there has been a fairly successful business. At Minneapolis and St. Paul there has been a smaller volume of trade, and at Kansas City considerable activity.

Cotton has been dull and lower, futures some 17 points and spot about 10c, on the week. This was caused by heavier visible supplies and light demand from spinners and from Liverpool. The demand for grocery staples has been only moderate, with sugar and Brazil coffee lower. Fancy grades of butter and higher cheese is dull with light export demand. Iron and steel and coal present no features as compared with last week.

The Crops of the Country.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 10.—The following crop report was issued by the Agricultural Department to-day: The present crop of corn is the first full average in rate of yield since 1880, which was the last of a series of six full crops of 20 to 28 bushels per acre. The present crop, grown on an area of from 73,000,000 to 74,000,000 acres, is slightly above an average for a period of 10 years, or 21 bushels per acre. The highest rate of yield is 30 bushels in Nebraska and Ohio. The three corn-growing States which produce four-fifths of the entire crop, Illinois, Iowa and Missouri, each average several bushels per acre less than in the census year: Illinois 31, Iowa 32, Missouri 30. Utah averages 36, Massachusetts, Connecticut and Colorado 35, New Hampshire and Rhode Island 34, Michigan 33, Wisconsin 32, Kansas 31. The Southern States make an average yield. The quality of corn is very good in the East and South, medium in the central parts of the West and somewhat depreciated on the northern border, from Michigan to Dakota.

The cotton returns of November are local estimates of yield per acre. They are somewhat higher than those of the last two years, but materially lower than those of 1880 and 1882. The increase over the yield of last year is most marked in Texas and Georgia. In Arkansas and Tennessee, where the average yield is usually higher, the rate is depressed by the unfavorable conditions of August and September. The rate of yield by States is as follows:

Virginia, 152 pounds per acre; North Carolina, 157; South Carolina, 142; Georgia, 150; Florida, 105; Alabama, 115; Mississippi, 105; Louisiana, 225; Texas, 182; Arkansas, 200; Tennessee, 145. The weather has been favorable for picking, and killing frost was only reported on the northern border of the cotton belt. The top crop is very light and in many places scarcely an appreciable quantity.

Drouth during the early fruiting period caused a shedding or shriveling of bolls, and reduced the yield in North Carolina and South Carolina, and parts of Texas. In a large portion of the gulf coast area, east of Texas, there was an excess of rain and destructive storms, which proved almost equally injurious. The injury the caterpillar and boll worm

has been severe in Central Alabama, in parts of Texas, Louisiana and Mississippi, and in a few counties in Georgia. Small loss from insects is reported in States bordering on the gulf coast.

The past month has been generally favorable for picking, which is well advanced, more than three-fourths of the crop having been gathered. Rains have interfered with harvesting more in Georgia and Alabama than elsewhere. With good weather hereafter, the proportion to be gathered in December will be confined to localities favored with a top crop worth harvesting.

The potato crop is smaller than that of 1884, in consequence of injury from rot, which has reduced the New York crop nearly one-third. There is much complaint of rot in Wisconsin and Iowa, and in some counties in Michigan, Illinois and Minnesota. The reported yield of hay per acre averages 11 tons, and indicate a crop of over 47,000,000 tons, nearly as large as that of last year. The buckwheat crop will be large. The average yield will exceed 14 bushels per acre.

A Mountain Breaks.

WACO, TEX., Nov. 9.—News has reached here of a very singular casualty which occurred at Sugar Loaf Mountain, Coryell county, on the night of the 5th. In the beautiful valley of the Cow House, in the western part of the county, is situated one of those freaks of nature which are so little understood, even by geologists, known as a cone, or sugar loaf, about three hundred feet high. On its summit was perched a mass of rock about thirty yards square and fully twelve feet thick. A few years ago this mass of rock struck by lightning and separated nicely into four very nearly equal pieces. Erosion since then has gradually worn away the support of these immense masses of stone, and on the night of the 5th one of them became detached, and with fearful velocity rolled down into the thickly populated valley. The rapidly moving mass made such a noise as had never been heard in that region of country, and was heard many miles away.

At daylight on the 6th many people assembled to witness the disaster as well as to determine the cause of the unusual noise of the previous night. The detached part of the rock was found in the center of Col. Lee's farm, nearly a mile from the base of the mountain. In its descent it passed through his yard, tearing into two fragments the granary, containing 1,000 bushels of wheat. The grain was of course very nearly all destroyed. A bale of cotton lying in the yard was driven into the ground out of sight as the ponderous rock passed over it. The mass of rock next passed through the cow yard, crushing into an unrecognizable mass a fine and very valuable Durham bull belonging to Mr. John Harbour. A sulky plow in the field nearby was crushed into fragments, and the pieces buried so deep that nothing was visible except the point of tongue, which was protruding from the ground.

The assembled and frightened people, after consulting as to what was best to do with the remaining three parts of the rock, which remained perched upon the apex of the mountain, and which might fall at any moment, determined to send off for dynamite to blow the top off the mountain. While the messenger was absent the other three portions of the rock became detached and rolled down on to the plain with the same fearful noise and destruction which attended the fall of the first section, creating the wildest excitement among the assembled people, who by this time were nearly bombarded with terror. One of the huge pieces of rock passed within fifty yards of the fine residence of Mr. Thomas Young, and perched itself upon the summit of a cone-shaped mound not a great distance away. Another piece rolled a distance of 1,000 yards and fell in the creek. The last piece rolled over 300 yards. There is no further danger, as the rock apex of the mountain is entirely disposed of in the manner related above. The noise created by these immense and rapidly moving masses of rock is said by those who witnessed the flight and heard the sound as being perfectly terrible and awe-inspiring. No human lives were lost.

Good Results in Every Case.

D. A. Bradford, wholesale paper dealer of Chattanooga, Tenn., writes, that he was seriously afflicted with a severe cold that settled on his lungs; had tried many remedies without benefit. Being induced to try Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, and a few bottles. Since which time he has used it in his family for all Coughs and Colds with best results. This is the experience of thousands whose lives have been saved by this Wonderful Discovery. Trial Bottles free at Wm. Nydegger's drug store.

A Checkered Career.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat.
There passed through Galveston lately a small gray-haired gentleman, totally blind, accompanied by a youth of 14 years, who, although not presenting the appearance of the traditional man with a history, certainly has one, if what the *Globe-Democrat* correspondent gleaned concerning him is correct, and there is some reason to believe it is.

The blind man said his name was C. C. Crockett, that he was a nephew of the heroic Tennesseean who fell at the storming of the Alamo, and that his father had been slain at the battle of San Jacinto, although the return of the killed and wounded in that engagement does not bear out the correctness of the latter assertion. Crockett states that he was born in the "Red Lands" of Eastern Texas in 1833, and after the death of his father was adopted by an old man named Wm. P. Taylor, who was engaged in farming near the old Spanish settlement of Nacogdoches.

In 1848 he took an ox team, and, running away from home, reached Shreveport, on Red river, where he disposed of the oxen and wagon and took a steamboat for New Orleans, then the Mecca of the Southwest. The California fever breaking out, he proceeded to San Francisco by way of the isthmus of Panama. Upon arriving he was completely "busted," and but for finding friends from Texas in Col. Tack Hays, the famous Indian fighter and ranger, and Captain "Eph" McLean, of Galveston, would have fared badly.

Upon being "staked" by his new found friends, the wanderer started to try his fortune in the mines of Northern California. When he arrived there he had but \$15 left and found everything selling at \$1 a pound. Buying 10 pounds of flour and five pounds of bacon he found an old prospector with no provisions but plenty of picks and shovels, and immediately went in with him. The first week's work netted them \$1,000 and they were enabled to purchase everything needed in the business.

The claim proved rich, and after taking \$7,500 from it they sold out for \$16,000. His partner going home to Missouri, Crockett left for the mines in Southern California and "struck it rich" at the mining camp of Humburg, on the American river, amassing a fortune of \$200,000 in a few months; but embarking in an enterprise to conduct water from the river to the "Yankee Bob" mine, a distance of 27 miles, he became, to use his own words, "financially busted." After this he engaged in quartz mining, but met with no great success.

The war coming on, he was filled with patriotism, and sped across the plains to Texas, in company with Gen. Albert Sidney Johnson, Col. Terry and others, for the purpose of entering the Confederate army, which he did, serving in "ragged Pat" (Cibola's) division until the close of the war, and being one of the few survivors of the fatal field of Franklin, Tenn., where his commander and the flower of his division fell.

Upon the cessation of hostilities Crockett returned to the Pacific slope and secured employment with the Sutter Creek Milling and Mining Company as assayer and assistant superintendent. There he again amassed a snug sum of money, but, becoming seized with a great desire to travel and see more of the earth, he resigned his position in 1870 and started on a long trip.

To November of that year Crockett left San Francisco for New York, and from there took steamer for Liverpool. He remained in the United Kingdom for several months, visiting many points of historical interest, and then sailed up the Mediterranean, stopping at various points, until he finally landed in Constantinople. From there he traveled through the Holy Land, and visited many places mentioned in the Bible. He then started for Egypt over the old Mosaic trail, passing over many famous mountains, the first being Sinai, 7,562 feet in height; the second Hor, upon which Aaron died, and now known to the Arabs by that name, and Mount Pisgah.

Reaching the borders of the Red sea, he stood upon the very spot—so his veracious guide told him—where Moses led the children of Israel across. Passing the Red sea he traveled through Egypt, seeing all the pyramids, the Sphinx, Cleopatra's Needle and many other wonders. At Alexandria he took steamer for Hong Kong, passing through the Suez canal, down the Red sea, across the Persian gulf, beyond the Indian ocean, into the Pacific, arriving safely at his destination. From Hong Kong he started for San Francisco by way of Japan and the Sandwich islands, reaching the Golden Gate after an absence of six years and three months, with only \$225 left in his exchequer.

He engaged once more in mining, but did not meet with much success, and in 1883 lost his eyesight by the

premature discharge of a cartridge while blasting. Since then he has been lecturing on the "Seven Wonders of the World," his travels, selling a medicine of his own preparation, and making a living as best he could. When passing through Galveston he stated he was on his way to his old home in Eastern Texas, and did not seem to realize that when he reached there he would find that—Old times were changed, old manners gone.

Pickled and Smoked Meats.

As a rule, we keep our meats too long in the brine, and too long in the smoke house. This is true especially of ham and side-bacon for family use. When meats are intended to keep all summer, they must, of course be penetrated by salt, and well smoked; but for winter and early spring use, it is far better to salt lightly, and smoke very little. The English farmers have the art of doing this a great deal better than we. In many cases the bacon is only two days in a dry atmosphere. For several days, and finally smoked twenty-four to thirty-six hours—enough to brown the surface well. Such bacon is adapted to frying, not to boiling. For boiling, longer salting is necessary, and as a rule, dry salted hams are preferred. They are easily over-salted however, and it requires an experienced hand to do the work well. The famous Irish bacon is cured by rubbing in salt, or laying it a short time in pickle, and not smoked at all, but simply dried in cool weather in a dry atmosphere. Sometimes it is smoked for a few hours, just to give it a fine color. When cooked, it is sliced thin and fried, and is crisp and delicious beyond anything we commonly get. Great quantities of choice hams are shipped from this country to Great Britain, and as we learn, are thus handled. They are shipped in just as weak brine as experience has shown will keep them from tainting on the voyage. On arrival, the casks are opened, and the hams thrown to soak in a great vat. When the salt is sufficiently drawn from the surface they are taken out and beaten up into their original plump form, then the trimmers take off a shaving all around on the flesh side; they are exposed a day in the smoke-house, just to give them a golden russet tint, and they are then exposed for sale. We will warrant that slices of such hams, well broiled, or even fried, will in every quality beat the native American home-cured article, out and out. —*American Agriculturist.*

Washington News.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nov. 10.—The *Courier-Journal* will publish to-morrow letters from one hundred and sixty members of Congress, fifty-nine Democrats and ninety-one Republicans. These letters are in response to four questions sent out by A. O. Stanley, the Washington correspondent of the *Courier-Journal*, as follows:

First—Would you favor an amendment to the rules of the House providing that the general appropriation bills, except the Legislative, Sundry and Deficiency bills, shall be prepared and controlled hereafter by the appropriate standing committees on the several branches of the public service?

Second—Do you favor any change in the laws governing silver coinage and silver certificates, and if so, what modifications would you regard as desirable?

Third—To what extent, in your opinion, would a revision of the tariff and internal revenue laws be desirable at the next session?

Fourth—Who is your choice for caucus nomination for speaker? In the Democrat response 47, unqualifiedly, favor an amendment of the rules, 5 give a qualified answer, 4 oppose a change and 3 are non-committal. To the second or silver question 4 favor legislation, 49 oppose and 6 are non-committal. To the third or tariff reform question, 53 favor tariff agitation, 3 oppose and 3 are non-committal. For speaker, 57 are for Carlisle, 1 for Randall and 1 non-committal.

The whole number of Republican members who responded are 91. For amending the rules of the House, 48 unqualifiedly approve, 12 qualify their answers, 3 oppose and 22 are non-committal. Sixty favor legislation on the silver question, 16 oppose and 15 are non-committal. Seventy-five oppose tariff legislation, four favor it and 12 are non-committal. For speaker 30 are for Frank Hiseock, 21 for Reed, of Maine, 11 for Gov. Long, of Massachusetts, and 27 are non-committal.

"You look sick. What is the matter with you, anyhow?" said Gus De Smith on meeting Gilhooly.

"My stomach is in an awful fix. I've lost my appetite for whisky—can't drink a drop."

"Lost your appetite for whisky have you? Well, I pity the poor devil who finds it, unless he has cured it at the saloons. His sufferings will be terrible."

1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 2669, 2670, 2671, 2672, 2673, 2674, 2675, 2676, 2677, 2678, 2679, 2680, 26

If afflicted with Sore Eyes use Dr. Isaac

[illegible]

THE REPUBLICAN.

OAKLAND, MARYLAND.

JAS. A. HAYDEN,
Editor and Proprietor.

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SATURDAY, NOV. 24, 1885.

The *Catholic Review*, of Nov. 28th, gives a full account of the installation of Bishop O'Sullivan, of the Diocese of Mobile, Ala., and also the Bishop's address. The new Bishop is only forty years old. He will be remembered by a number of our readers as pastor here and at Westernport for a number of years.

It is stated that Mr. J. Guest King whose bid for \$7,500 was the lowest received by the clerk of the Court of Appeals to do the printing of the General Assembly at the coming session, has signified his purpose not to bond for the work, in which case the contract will fall into the hands of George T. Melvin, who was the next lowest bidder at \$10,700.

Two or three gentlemen from New York and Boston were in the great gas and oil town of Little Washington, Pa., last week with a view to looking up a site for a glass works. If they locate there they agree to have 300 hands, mostly boys and girls of Washington, at work within six months, and 500 within a year. A party of Pittsburgh capitalists are also in communication with some of the business men looking toward the same object.

Trouble for Cleveland.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.—Evidence crops out that the President will have more opposition to his appointments from Democratic Senators than he will have from the Republicans. The Republican Senators will make no factious opposition. "Factions" is a word frequently heard nowadays, and it is meant that so long as the President does not deliberately turn out a Republican whose term of office has not yet expired and give his place to some Democrat for no other reason than party gain, the Republicans of the Senate will not make any fight against confirmation of the nominations. Where the tenure of office law has been violated it may be depended upon that the nomination will not be easily confirmed. On the other hand, some Democratic Senators, Vorhees, of Indiana, for instance, have boldly announced their intention of devoting their energies to secure a repeal of the Civil Service law on the ground that it is unconstitutional in limiting the power of the President in selecting his nominations for office.

Democratic Senators do not like it because the President is likely to consult the views of Republicans somewhat before sending nominations to the Senate. It is his purpose to request any Republican Senator who knows of any objection to a nominee appointed during the recess of Congress to come to the White House and state why the nomination should not be made. Any change the Republican Senator may make will be duly considered and investigated, and if found to be true the nomination will not be sent to the Senate. The President has stated to the Republican Senators that he will try to select the best men in every case, and to that end he wants the advice of Republicans as well as Democrats. This intention on the part of the President recalls the expression of Mills, of Texas, in the House last winter, when he described Mr. Cleveland as the Democratic-Republican President. It is evident that the feeling of those who oppose the civil service law cannot long be kept under after the session of Congress begins.

B. & O. Strategy.

NEW YORK, Nov. 21.—A meeting of the stockholders of the Staten Island Rapid Transit Railroad Company was held to-day, at which the agreement with the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company by which the latter secures an entrance into the harbor and city of New York via Staten Island was unanimously confirmed. The Baltimore and Ohio intend to build a line of road from the terminus of the Reading at Bound Brook to Elizabeth, a distance of only 18 miles, which will cost but \$1,500,000.

Crossing the Arthur Kill, an arm of the sea, 600 feet wide, by a bridge, connection is made with the tracks of the Rapid Transit railroad along the north shore of Staten Island to

St. George, the point of land on the Island nearest the city. At St. George, with ample dock facilities, fast ferryboats will be found capable of making the trip across the bay in less than 15 minutes, landing passengers at the Battery, New York, at the terminus of the whole elevated railway system and close to the best lines of street cars, the exchanges and the Brooklyn ferries.

By this arrangement the Baltimore and Ohio secure the use of some miles of the best water front in the harbor of New York, affording immense facilities for the reception of storage and shipment of freight of all kinds and coal, avoiding the extravagant terminal charges of New York and Brooklyn, and saving the great expense of livery, handling, etc. The Rapid Transit Railroad Company thus secures a powerful alliance, which will aid them to develop Staten Island and its great resources, commercial and natural, and to afford the people of that beautiful suburb immensely more frequent and more rapid communication with the rest of the world, which hitherto from geographical and local reasons has been denied them. Mr. E. W. Wiman, the chief promoter of the enterprise, in an interview to-day spoke in glowing terms of the shrewdness and ability displayed by Mr. Robert Garrett and his second vice-president, Mr. T. M. King, in securing control for the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company of the best possible entrance to the city and harbor of New York. Mr. Wiman expressed himself as being extremely sanguine as to the prospects of both Companies.

Organizing for Protection.

NEW YORK SPECIAL.
A belief has been created in many minds lately through newspaper rumors that the American Tariff League, which was organized in this city some months ago by Le Grand B. Cannon, Cornelius N. Bliss, Edward H. Annandown, and others, had failed to realize the expectations of many and was likely to fall through. Investigation proves, however, that just the opposite state of affairs exists. One of the most prominent members of the league said to-night: "We are going ahead slowly, because we want to be on an assured basis before we make a start. The leaders fully appreciate the necessity of careful and thorough organization at the outset and would rather spend a year or so in doing that than go ahead and be compelled to undo our work afterward. Then again the undertaking is larger than most people realize. We will have about 5,000 Vice Presidents from seventy counties. Every State will be in charge of one man, who will have to collect the reports of the chairmen in different counties. All of those will, of course, be sent to the headquarters in this city. Robert P. Porter is to be the Secretary."

"A great many names are mentioned for the other offices. No active politician, however, will be connected with the league. We want men who will have no other interest in the organization except to promote its object and thereby aid in protecting American industries and labor. We will make our headquarters a general resort for people from all parts of the country when visiting here, and we expect to advance so rapidly after we are once started that we are not only satisfied but anxious to go slow for the present."

Riel in His Grave.

MONTREAL, Nov. 23.—The demonstration on Camp de Mars yesterday afternoon, in point of numbers, has never been surpassed in this province for any political object. It is computed on the best authority that from 20,000 to 25,000 citizens were present. The object for which the meeting was called, to denounce the execution of Louis Riel by the government of Canada, was fully secured. The immense throng seemed to be of one accord. The resolutions submitted are said to be the platform of a new national party and were enthusiastically approved.

There were three platforms, each being decorated with English, French and American flags. The proceedings commenced about 1:30 and continued until nearly 6 o'clock. Over thirty orators addressed the assembly. The speaking was strongly commendatory of the present government. The chief resolutions adopted stated that in executing Riel the government of Sir John A. Macdonald had committed an act of inhumanity and of cruelty unworthy of a civilized nation and deserves the condemnation of all the friends of right and justice without distinction of race or religion; that under the circumstances it becomes the duty of the electors of each constituency to exact from its representative in the House of Commons a formal pledge to defeat the government of Sir John Macdonald by every constitutional means at their command; that in the opinion of this meeting the circum-

stances demand that all divisions of political parties, of race and of creed, be put aside, and that all men who are so disposed, whatever they have been their former differences of opinion, should unite to accomplish the object indicated.

The annual report of the Commissioners of Internal Revenue, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1885, shows total receipts for the year \$12,421,000 as compared with \$12,330,000 for 1884, \$14,553,000 for 1883, and \$14,632,000 for 1882. The falling off is attributed to the exporting of about 7,000,000 gallons of distilled spirits which will have to be brought back to find a market; and this, with more than 10,000,000 gallons that had, on June 30 last, been in bond for more than three years. Commissioner Pitkin relies on to increase the current year's receipts to \$15,000,000. The cost of collection was \$4,434,430, as compared with \$3,076,934 in 1884. The total expenses of collection are estimated at 3.9 percent of the amount collected.

Increased production is rated as follows in the articles named: Gallons of spirits distilled from agave, 2,500,000; peaches and grapes, 331,719; number of cigarettes, 150,658,516; pounds of snuff, 759,113; pounds of tobacco, 5,822,200; barrels of fermented liquors, 18,334. But two articles show a decrease, as follows: Gallons of spirits distilled from grain, 10,730,500; number of cigars, 96,646,384. The last Congress reduced the number of revenue agents from 35 to 20. The Commissioner desires authority to increase the number.

State of Trade.

NEW YORK, Nov. 21.—*Brooklyn's Journal* says: "The general trade situation shows less activity than was reported last week. This is particularly noticed in dry goods. The continuation of no frost weather at the West and North has seriously interfered with the distribution of seasonable fabrics. The regular fall trade is practically over and orders received now are largely of the re-assortment variety. Western jobbers and shippers are shipping very moderately, and complete of the delay in the arrival of steady cold weather. Prices are firm for all varieties except some lines of shirtings, which have been shaded."

The movement of grocery staples has been fair, with lower prices on coffee. There is less activity in pig and in manufactured iron. Prices of both are firm, but there has been no advance, and there is no likelihood of any during the current year. The advance in rails, which is very marked, is due in part to a better demand, but very largely to manipulation. Rails are scarce and higher, as is B-senior pig. Anthracite coal is less active, but is meeting a very full demand.

The labor troubles in the lower hard coal mining regions have not been settled. The Western Pennsylvania soft-coal miners have gone to work without securing the 4c. advance asked for by the Ohio bituminous coal miners, however, are still striking.

Boston, Nov. 21.—The *Advertiser* in its weekly review of the wool market says: "The market has been more active. More manufacturers have been in, more interest has been shown, and the tone where strong is stronger than last week. Dealers have, to some extent, been buying of each other, and there is some speculative spirit noticeable. There is, in short, more disposition to trade, but that is all—prices are not higher. Some extra choice unremountable wool being 27c, but there is not much of it, and considerable is offered for less. Fall Texas is quiet at the prices at which it is offered. Very little new fall California has yet been sold. Some choice New York wool is offered at 24c."

An Enterprising, Reliable House.

W. D. Nydegger can always be relied upon, not only to carry in stock the best of everything, but to secure the Agency for such articles as have well-known merit, and are popular with people, thereby sustaining the reputation of being always enterprising, and ever reliable. Having secured the Agency for the celebrated Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, it will surely cure any and every affection of Throat, Lungs, and Chest, and to show our confidence, we invite you to call and get a Trial Bottle Free.

Mr. Randall is reported to have a tariff bill in preparation, which is deemed of high importance if true, as it would command considerable Republican support.

Hog cholera is causing heavy loss in Blanchard Township, Hancock county, O. One farmer reports a loss of over one hundred head.

A Night of Terror.

(Special to the Baltimore American.)

PIEDMONT, W. VA., Nov. 22.—

Strange things happen back on these old mountains, and the half of the curious occurrences are never told. The writer a few weeks since spent several days deer hunting on the mountains. Game was scarce, but the party was a lively one, and we had a good time. A storm one night compelled the party to stop at a farm house and ask shelter. A typical, hospitable Southern colonel asked us to remain and make ourselves at home. Among the large family gathered about the supper table the writer was particularly impressed by a strange-looking woman who sat at the lower end of the table and was not introduced by the Colonel and had nothing to say. Her face was thin and haggard, and there was an expression of settled melancholy distressing to behold. Her hair was snow white. After tea a niece of the strange-looking lady, with whom the writer engaged in conversation, told him the following thrilling story of her aunt's fearful experience, which had affected her mind and whitened her hair when she was but nineteen years old:

Bessie Knowing had been invited to spend the Christmas holidays with an aunt living about ten miles from Harper's Ferry. She accepted the invitation, and in due time arrived at her destination, where she was warmly welcomed. Several other guests had arrived a week previous to my aunt, so that the house was literally packed, leaving no accommodations for another visitor. On the lawn, a short distance from the mansion, had been built a one-room cabin. It had been comfortably furnished by the hostess in anticipation of an emergency of the present character. The hostess stated to her niece that she would be obliged to place her temporarily in this cabin unless she objected to the arrangement. My aunt was naturally of a bold, adventurous disposition, and lacked the natural timidity of most girls, so that she quickly agreed to the plan. That night with her trip, she told her aunt that she would like to retire early, so a fire was built on the cabin hearth and everything made comfortable for the night. My aunt was accompanied by her horses to the cabin before she retired, and sat with her for some time talking over family affairs. As she started to leave she discovered that the bolt had been broken off the door, necessitating her looking the door on the outside to keep every thing secure. This she did after butting her nose an affectionate good night. Aunt Bess, after sitting by the fire for some time, became uneasy and nervous, an apparent premonition of what was about to occur disturbing her. She finally disrobed, and after replenishing the fire, retired. She tossed about uneasily for awhile, and then fell into a fitful, restless slumber. She awoke several hours later with a violent start, the same uneasy instinct warning her of the close proximity of some dread object. The fire was burnt low on the hearth, and as the night was intensely cold, the cabin was slowly getting chillier. It was near daylight, but she still felt that horrible dread, as of approaching calamity. She listened for some time, when she heard something move once or twice under the bed. She nearly fainted from fright, but having reassured herself into the belief it was merely a dog turned over to go to sleep. Suddenly she felt the bed move, accompanied by a loud yawn. She was nearly overcome as she realized that the strange inmate was not, as she had imagined, a dog, but must be a man. She lay in constant dread for several minutes, not daring to stir, for fear of betraying her presence, but finally decided to make a sudden dash and gain the door and life. She was on the point of putting her resolute intention into execution, when she suddenly remembered that the door was locked on the outside, and that she was practically a prisoner at the mercy of the unknown intruder. She laid quietly in bed, moving neither hand nor foot, the horror of the situation steadily increasing, till she feared she would lose her reason. The seconds and minutes dragged their agonizing length along till the first streak of daylight appeared. The monster several times during these awful hours raised the bed, causing its occupant to experience untold agony of apprehension.

Finally the old crowl crawled out from under the bed. It proved to be a man clothed in tatters, with the fragments of heavy iron shackles hanging to his wrists and ankles. The hair and beard of the strange visitor were tangled and unkempt, the former hanging below his shoulders. The brute stretched his full length out by the fire, and giving a grunt of satisfaction, fell into a dead sleep. The occupant of the bed, realizing that at daylight she would inevitably be discovered, sat her eyes wide open, and waited for a hiding place. The heavy curtain recess in one of the

windows caught her eye, and she instantly resolved to make an effort to reach it. Raising herself quietly on her hands, she crept noiselessly from the bed, and reached the window in safety. From this point of vantage she looked with agonizing dread on the sleeping brute. Overcome with fatigue and fear, she was almost in the act of sinking to the floor, when she suddenly became aware of the laying of bounds and the rapid hoof beats of galloping horses. They approached nearer and nearer, till she could distinguish the excited voices of the riders. She realized suddenly that they were on the track of the strange intruder, and silently prayed for immediate success. The voices died away in the distance, grew bolder and then sank fainter, the alternate conflict of hope and fear almost rendering her frantic. Then again approaching closer, till they seemed to be just outside the cabin door.

While listening she had unconsciously dropped the curtain folds from her face, and suddenly glancing in the direction of the fugitive, she saw that he also had been awakened by the confusion, and having risen to his feet, was glaring at her face with an expression that left no doubt as to his madness. For a moment she gazed fixedly into his eyes, and then made an involuntary movement toward the door. The spell which held the inmate was broken, and he sprang toward her with a wild snarl. The unfortunate lady gave a scream of despair, and sank senseless to the floor. As her eyes closed to unconsciousness she became dimly aware of a bustling crash and terrible struggle about her. When she again came to she was lying in bed in her aunt's residence, surrounded by weeping relatives. The terrible shock had died to the night of horror resulted in an aggravated attack of brain fever, the effect of which was such as to unsettle her reason. The strangest part of the story is that during her illness her hair, which was of a chestnut tinge, began to change in color, and ultimately became white. The mania was the son of a neighbor, and had been mad from birth. He was considered so dangerous as to cause his being chained. The night my aunt arrived at her destination he had broken his chains and made his escape. His friends, who made the discovery shortly after it happened, secured a bloodhound and set it on his trail. They traced him to the cabin, and had sent a servant for the key, when my aunt's scream told its own story, and caused them to break the door down and overpower the madman.

Lost on a Deer Hunt.

For fifty miles beyond Davis there is not a human habitation. A vast gloomy forest stretches over mountain and valley. Its inhabitants are deer, bears, wildcats, panthers, and other wild beasts. The region is high, cold and damp. The thick woods keep off the sun, and a matted growth of laurel so covers the ground that in many places nothing can penetrate it. The country is not well drained and is swampy. One day light on Friday morning of last week, James Helmick and Ase Dawson left the hamlet of Davis and struck into the wilderness on a hunt for deer. Late that night Dawson returned alone, almost overcome through fear and fatigue. He said that after hunting in company for some time Helmick and he became separated. He put up a deer and followed it until two in the afternoon. The chase led him into the depths of the wilderness. He lost all points of the compass, and wandered around until it became dark. He was near a stream then, and, as a last resource, followed its course, until it led him to a region with which he was acquainted.

Helmick did not return that night, and the next morning Dawson and his friends of the settlement concluded that Helmick was lost on the mountains. Headed by Dawson, a party of twenty-five men started into the wilderness in search of the missing man. All that day the search was pressed, and at night was continued by the glare of pine torches. It snowed hard during the day. At night the flakes ceased to fall, and the cold became intense. It was feared that Helmick would perish unless he were found soon, as he had no means of building a fire. Just beyond the summit of the mountain the seekers found a man's tracks in the snow. Just back of the ridge of the mountain the tracks turned short to the left, and entered the almost impenetrable wilderness that reaches to the Black Fork and the Cane Valley beyond. The footprints in the snow showed that Helmick had been running. This fact and that of his turning sharp to the left showed that he was completely bewildered and almost frozen. Surely night came, and the utterly worn-out party could go no further.

On Monday a still greater number of men engaged in the search. A large party started from the other

sides of the mountain as well as from Davis. The following of the trail through the laurel was resumed. The search was extremely difficult. The men had to creep at times on their hands and knees and search minutely in the moss and wet leaves for the trail. Thus Monday was spent, and when night came they had not followed the trail more than four miles. It came now led south, toward the Black Fork. The men slept that night in the laurel ready to proceed early the next day. At daybreak the search was resumed, and about noon the party came to a deep ravine. On the further bank they saw the lost hunter leaning against a tree. He was very weak, and talked with difficulty. He had reached the ravine, he said, on Friday evening. He knew he was completely lost. Having no matches, he twice tried to build a fire by discharging his gun into a stump. His clothing was soaking wet. The laurel was so thick that he could not move a rod from where he stood. He tried to keep off the cold by jumping and flapping his arms. He grew tired, and despite his discomforts fell asleep.

On Saturday morning he awoke to find himself covered with snow and both feet frozen. He gave up the idea of reaching home the way he had traveled before, and thought to get out of the wilderness by following down the mountain stream to Black Fork river, and down to the settlement. So badly were his feet frozen that he could not walk on the land, so he waded in the icy stream, which was mostly waist deep. At length he came to the high falls where the creek plunges over the bluff into the Black Fork river. He found the current impassable, and he could see no way to get around the perpendicular cliffs. Sorrowfully he was compelled to retrace his steps. He decided to wade back up the stream and try to find the summit of the mountain. It was late in the evening before he got back to the place where he had spent the night.

It was now Sunday evening, and he had eaten nothing since Friday morning. He was unable to walk any further. So he leaned against the tree, and thus spent Sunday night. He could not sleep, and his feet were frozen again. The wolves had scented him, and gathered in a pack near him, making night hideous with their howls. He shot one of them which sprang at him from the laurel, whereupon the others ran away. He saw a panther leap across the ravine before him, but was not molested by it.

After the second night of horror and suffering he was too weak to make any further effort to save himself. When he tried to walk he could not tell when his feet were on the ground, and as often as he made the attempt he fell from exhaustion. In utter despair he took his station at the tree and waited for death. His feet were very painful, and he cut off his shoes to ease the pain. In doing so he gashed his feet badly, and the loss of blood further reduced his strength. He had given up all hope when rescued. A stretcher was made of the boughs of trees, and the rescuing party carried him over the mountains to the nearest point where medical aid could be got. It was late Monday evening when they arrived with the lost hunter, whose sufferings during the rough journey were intense. The doctor thinks he can save Helmick's life, but fears both feet will have to be amputated.

A Colossal Railroad Station.

Every portion of the civilized world must now acknowledge that the station of the London & Southwestern railway (called Waterloo Station) is the colossus of stations. It was recently declared complete, having for a long time been at one end under the hand of iron-worms and carcutters. Imagine twenty-five acres roofed in, and the building covering this area containing fifteen platforms and sixteen different lines of rails, making an aggregate length of four miles.

Ingenious, also, a signal box containing 180 levers. During the building, extending over many years, of this enormous station 800 houses have been demolished and a population of 3,000 displaced. The cost has been only \$1,750,000. It is over this railway, with its thirty spur lines, the traveler reaches England's southern and southwestern coasts, containing Portsmouth, Southampton, Isle of Wight, etc., and by railway steamers Havre and the Channel Islands. There is no minute through the day during which some train does not depart or arrive at this station.—*London Letter*.

At Virgilia soldiers are requested to send their names, company, regiment, rank, regimental clerk, etc., and post office address to Capt. J. M. R. West Jr., Virgilia, O. Secretary of the West Virginia Veterans Association. The list of the association is to be complete a record of all soldiers of West Virginia troops.

Pure Blood vs. Common Stock.

The question may well come home to cattle breeders and owners all over the country: "Will it pay me to keep common stock when I can buy full blood at such a slightly higher price?" The autumn sales have averaged very low, and many who have been deterred from selling, are very willing to sell at low prices at private sale. Farmers, who have never kept full-blooded stock, can hardly expect to get high price for stock which they may raise. They will think perhaps, that it is because they are not in the ring, or have not influence. That is not the reason. High-priced stock have a reputation, which gives value to their progeny. A few days ago, an eight-months bull calf sold for three thousand dollars, not because of his reputation value, but because of the reputation attached to his pedigree, added to his own good qualities. He is the son of the Jersey cow Princess 21, a cow credited with having made forty-six pounds, twelve ounces of butter in one week, and his sire is Black Prince of London, a bull, combining more famous blood elements than any other we know of, except his sons. Princess 21 is dead, so there will be no more bull calves of that breeding. There may be many just as good. It is no reason why a farmer should not secure a good full-blood bull, because he can not at once realize high prices for his calves. If he knows they have merit, that should satisfy him. Suppose in a herd of twenty fairly good cows we introduce a good full-blooded bull, at a cost of one hundred and fifty dollars, which will secure a very good one. The twenty calves will probably be half males, good for veal. There will probably be a gain of fifty cents to a dollar a head on even veal calves, for half-bloods always fatten quicker and better than scrubs, and generally grow larger. The ten heifers will be marked after their sire, will follow his dam in strictly feminine points as a rule, but will be influenced also by their own dams in whatever may have been the line of their breeding. If the dams have been kept, and so far as they have been bred at all, have been raised and kept with reference to their goodness as milk cows, this trait will be increased in the daughters, so it is fair to assume, that hardly less than five dollars each, or fifty dollars for the ten head, should be added to the value of the calves, and credited to the bull. Fifty-five or sixty dollars or more than one-third of the price of the bull will be returned as clear profit of his influence on the little herd at the end of the first year. This is certainly an under estimate in three cases out of four, as many know to their profit.

The fact is, the benefit of well-bred sires is so well understood by those who give attention to the matter, that it is a wonder that the farmers of this country, who should control legislation in their interest, do not put a prohibitory tax upon scrub bulls, and upon grade bulls too, for they are little, if any better. The "effete monarchies" of Europe know that the farmers' interests are their own profit, hence they do not allow a bull to stand anywhere which has not been examined and approved as to pedigree and form by competent persons. Here, in this "enlightened" country, we allow any man, who thinks he can get fifty cents for each service, keep any scrub he chooses, and the creatures are even suffered to run at large. We have known such an animal to break out of his own poorly fenced pasture, and do absolutely irreparable damage in a herd of thoroughbred heifers, worth several hundred dollars apiece. Is it too much to hope, that some of our state legislatures will take the initiative in this matter? In their own pastures the law-makers would not hesitate to "take the bull by the horns"—will they not do it for the sake of the farmers and cattle breeders of the commonwealth?

Why They Returned From Utah.

Israel Pinkham and wife moved from Maine many years ago to Utah territory. They passed through Salt Lake the other day on their way to their old home, and the old lady made no secret of the cause of their return. To the reporter of a Gentle newspaper she said: "My husband and I have lived together these forty-three years, and, though we joined the Mormons twenty years ago, nothing was ever said about polygamy until this spring. Then some sneaking priests came around and got the old man worked up with the idea that he must have one or two more wives. 'Not much, Israel Pinkham,' says I, 'we've traveled together thus far, and no Mormon will separate us now. We've got two sons and a darter back east who shan't have anybody poking fun at them, and there's the two little boys that we buried back in Maine who won't have any occasion to plait their fingers at us when we cross over to the other shore. This thing has gone just as far as it's going to. Israel Pinkham, we're going back to Maine,' says I, 'and whether we've got one year or ten years to live we'll end this here pilgrimage decent, as we begun it.'"

Paying a Wedding Fee.

The Rev. Mr. S., of Lowell, is as often called upon by any other pastor in the city to tie the conjugal knot. Several years ago he was waited upon one evening by a young man, a stranger, who requested his presence at No. 40 Blank street. He reached No. 40 Blank street in good time, made known the object of his visit and was introduced to a lodger who turned out to be the party in question. He invited the clergyman to walk up to his room, when the landlady, with that keen interest in things matrimonial, characteristic of the female mind, tendered the use of her parlor for the occasion.

The young man disappeared and shortly returned, supporting on his arm a comely young woman, whom he presented to the minister and the landlady as the bride-elect. The two were soon made one, in the stately and impressive manner for which our clergyman is noted, and the usual awkward pause ensued. The silence was broken by the groom, who inquired of Mr. S. if he was fond of dogs, and on being assured that he was, the young man vanished to the upper regions and returned, followed by a small terrier.

This animal was put through a variety of tricks, expert and amusing, and the reverend gentleman then arose to take his departure (and his fee).

The bridegroom assisted him on with his overcoat and remarked: "Well, now, Mr. S., you've married me; that's your trade. I showed my trick dog to you; that's my trade. You usually get five dollars for putting up your job. I get as much for an evening's entertainment with Nep, there; I guess we are about square, ain't we?"

Mr. S. assured the gentleman that the existing relations between them were of the squarest possible kind, and, expressing a polite hope that the groom would derive as much pleasure and profit by his part of the transaction as he had done from his, withdrew the groom by a new experience.—*Detroit Free Press.*

Wonderful Cures.

W. D. Hoyt & Co., Wholesale and Retail Druggists of Rome, Ga., says: "We have been selling Dr. King's New Discovery, Electric Bitters and Bucklen's Arnica Salve for two years. Have never handled remedies that sell as well, or give such satisfaction. There have been some wonderful cures effected by these medicines in this city. Several cases of pronounced Consumption have been entirely cured by use of a few bottles of Dr. King's New Discovery, taken in connection with Electric Bitters. We guarantee them always. Sold by Wm. Nydegger.

The Use of Old Muskets.

An exchange says that the condemned muskets of the government—the Enfield and Belgian rifles and other firearms of the late war—find purchasers among Grand Army posts, amateur military companies, and speculators for foreign markets, some of them being converted into breech-loaders for sporting purposes.

There is still another demand for them which is not generally known. Large numbers of smoothbore musket barrels are remounted and re-stocked, and are highly valued as duck guns and for other field sporting purposes, even without being converted into breech-loaders. A sportsman, who is a very successful hunter, said recently that an old musket-barrel reloaded was his most valuable gun, and got cost him only \$3, and he has in his collection several of the most costly breech-loading "stub and twist guns," worth \$100, more or less, each.

But whatever may be the value of these gun barrels, it is certain that a very large number find their way into the market as sporting guns. A gunslinger with an experience of twenty-five or thirty years lately answered, in response to an inquiry, that a very large proportion of his business was the alteration and re-mounting of old military gun barrels, which form a considerable portion of the sporting gun seller's stock in trade. The cost of these guns is very slight, and their market price brings them within the reach of most purchasers.

Arouse the faculties, stimulate the circulation, purify the blood, by using Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

From the Bloody Ground.

TOLLEBORO, N.Y. Dr. S. B. HARTMAN & Co., Columbus, Ohio.—I keep the largest stock of medicines of any store in Lewis county, with the exception of a drug store at Vanceburg, our county seat, and am selling a great deal of your PERUNA and MANALIN. It is giving the best satisfaction of any medicine that I ever handled. In one case the constable for the precinct, has been very sick and low spirited for a long time. For several years he has tried all the doctors here, and we have some good ones, and they did him no good. After much persuasion I sold him two bottles of PERUNA and MANALIN. He took half of the medicine. I could see a great change in him, and now he is as sound a man apparently as there is in this vicinity, and he says he is entirely well. He is a number one man and is highly respected. He is satisfied that your medicine saved his life after all the doctors and medicines had failed. Being unacquainted with you, I refer you to John Shillito & Co., Attor, Pinckard & Co., and other business houses of Cincinnati, and they will send you a supply of PERUNA and MANALIN, if you will send them the name of this gentleman.

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NOTICE!

FRESH VEGETABLES, FRUITS, &c., THREE TIMES A WEEK, ON AND AFTER NOV. 21, 1885.

I will, at the solicitation of friends, open every

Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday,

each week during the winter months from 8 A. M. to 2 P. M., to sell to our friends and customers

VEGETABLES AND FRUITS,

fresh and good, whatever is in the market, such as

Cabbage, Beets, Turnips, Carrots, Parsnips, Salsify, Celery, &c., &c.

Cut Flowers

made up in bouquets and designs for funerals and parties, at shortest notice.

NATURAL FLOWERS

Enriched at our old stand on railroad street, this day.

We shall be happy to serve all our customers in this line, in the most satisfactory manner, and at the lowest prices.

Remember the days and hours.

HENRY WEBER, OAKLAND, MD.

HAMILTON'S

PIANO AND ORGAN EMPORIUM.

Our lastness being the LARGEST PENNSYLVANIA. We have special facilities for supplying the trade.

AGENTS WANTED.

Our line of Instruments are acknowledged to be the Best in the World!!

Key Organs, Harmonium Organs, String Organs, Story & Clark Organs, Decker Bros. Piano, Wm. Knabe & Co. Piano, Fischer Piano, Pense & Co. Piano, Blair Bros. Piano.

If there is no Agent for our goods in your neighborhood, write direct to us, and we will make you special figures until we establish agency.

Only responsible men need apply for agency. Jewellers, Furniture Men & Music Teachers can handle Organs & Pianos.

Special rates at wholesale for full trade. Correspondence solicited.

S. HAMILTON, 87 Fifth Ave., 151 First Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

FOR CASH,

HARNE & LAWTON'S.

Blankets, 75 cts. per pr.

Turkish Towels, 25 "

Cotton Duck Towels, 10 "

Leaves, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 "

Mens' Cotton Hose, 5 "

Ladies' Hose, 8 and 10 "

Writing Paper, 5 and 8 "

Envelopes, 5c. per 100

Shoe-strings, 5c. per doz.

And many other things too numerous to mention. Give us a call and we will convince you that we can sell you goods cheaper than any where else in town.

HARNE & LAWTON, Railroad Street.

LAND Claims a specialty. Warrants, STEADY COLLECTORS and all kinds of LAND SCRIP bought and sold. SURETY BONDS, LAND, EXISTENT and PENDING cases attended to. Correspondence solicited. A. J. Thomas, Attorney at Law, Room 26 St. Cloud Bldg., Washington, D.C.

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Messrs. Adamson & Shipley, of Waynesburg, Pa., write: "Please send us some 'Pills of Life' immediately. We are having a run on your medicine, PERUNA. Instead of dying out, like most medicines, in course of time, it seems to be growing in favor. We sell lots of it. Please send the books soon."

Messrs. Withorn & Urban, of Allegheny City, Pa., write: "Having a large sale for your PERUNA and MANALIN, we have also many calls for your book, 'Pills of Life.' Please send us a supply of PERUNA and MANALIN, and oblige."

S. Wolf & Son, Wilmet, O., write: "Gentlemen: We handle your goods, and give you good satisfaction."

A. G. Sellars, Greenup, W. Va., writes: "Gentlemen: I am handling your medicines, and having a good trade on them."

J. C. Saunders, Martinsburg, W. Va., writes: "Gentlemen: Your PERUNA sells fast and gives good satisfaction here. We sell many of them with us. I can give you other preparation we handle."

W. Bauer, St. Mary's, Pa., writes: "My son is still improving in health. Your PERUNA is just what he needed for him."

H. L. Day & Co., New Vienna, Ohio, write: "S. B. HARTMAN & Co., Columbus, Ohio.—Gentlemen: Your PERUNA sells as well as any medicine with us. It is the best thing the ever used."

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TUTT'S PILLS

25 YEARS IN USE.

The Greatest Medical Triumph of the Age!

SYMPTOMS OF A TORPID LIVER.

Loss of appetite, Headache, Costive, Pain in the head, with a dull sensation in the back part of the head, under the shoulders, blade, Fullness after eating, with a disposition to exertion of body or mind, Irritability of temper, Low spirits, with a feeling of having neglected some duty, Weakness, Dizziness, Fluctuating at the Heart, Dots before the eyes, Headache over the right eye, Bouts of sickness, with a full dream, Highly colored Urine, and CONSTITUTION.

TUTT'S PILLS are especially adapted to such cases, one dose effects such a change in the system as to cause the body to take on flesh, and the system to be re-established by the action on the Liver and Gallbladder, Regular stools are secured.

TUTT'S HAIR DYE.

GRAY HAIR or thinning hair, can be restored to its original color, and the hair will grow again, by the application of this DYE. It imparts a natural color, acts as a hair restorer, and is sold by Druggists, or sent by express on receipt of \$1.

Office, 44 Murray St., New York.

NELSON & ANDERSON.

—DEALERS IN—

General Merchandise, Country Produce, &c., &c.

CORNER OAK AND THIRD STREETS, OAKLAND, MD.

Will open a branch store for 12th and 11th Sts. Northwest, in the City of Washington, D.C., they will ship all kinds of produce. It will be to the interest of all buyers to produce to our store and see them. They will take produce in trade and pay the highest cash prices for all goods of first quality.

S.—The books and accounts belonging to the late firm of A. Nelson, up to July 1st, 1885, when above partnership took place, have been sold to J. W. Nydegger, of this city, for collection. This has been done to avoid complication in the accounts of the two firms. Prompt payment will save trouble.

Oakland, Oct. 11th, 1885.—J. W. NYDEGGER.

B. & O. R. R. Time-Table.

The following is the new time table on the B. & O. R. R., which went into effect May 30, 1885.

GOING EAST.

No. 5, 7:10 A. M.

No. 1, 12:25 P. M.

No. 3, 1:12 P. M.

No. 11, 4:25 A. M.

No. 34, 4:45 P. M.

Way, 11:30 A. M.

GOING WEST.

No. 2, 4:10 A. M.

No. 4, 9:25 A. M.

No. 6, 10:25 A. M.

No. 10, 5:40 P. M.

No. 33, 8:15 A. M.

Way, 10:15 A. M.

The fast trains, with the exception of those mentioned, make stop

pages only at the First Class Stations. Tickets should always be purchased before taking the cars, passengers saving thereby from 10 to 25 cents.

WM. M. CLEMENTS, Master of Transportation.

L. M. COLE, General Ticket Agent.

HEADACHE

And all BILIOUS COMPLAINTS are relieved by taking WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS.

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THE REPUBLICAN.

OAKLAND, MARYLAND.

JAS. A. HAYDEN,
Editor and Proprietor.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.
One copy, one year, \$1.50
Six months, .75
Six months, .75
INvariably in advance.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.
First insertion, \$1 per square of 10 lines
Each subsequent insertion, .50
Special contracts for advertising longer
than three months.

SATURDAY, DEC. 5, 1885.

The postal receipts in the last fiscal year were \$42,560,844, and the expenditures \$40,602,188.

The Democrats of the House of Representatives will hold a caucus Saturday to decide upon nominations for officers.

The first number of the *Greensboro Graphic*, published at Greensboro, Pa., is on our table. The paper presents a neat appearance and is well filled with local and general news. We wish the publishers success. We take pleasure in placing the *Graphic* on our exchange list.

The Constitution Question.

The question of a new Constitution is at present being agitated over this State. The *American* of Sunday says:

"There is a general desire among Democrats that the next legislature submit to the vote of the people a call for a constitutional convention. Some of those holding office, which they secured after a hard fight, and heavy expenditure of money, say that no convention should be called next year, because it might embroil the party in such counties as Charles and Frederick. These men think that the office-holders will exercise sufficient influence to prevent the calling of the convention, and in this way keep in office for a full term the men elected last November. The 'outs,' however, are more numerous than the 'ins,' and Democrats, as a rule, are anxious to have the convention called. Those opposed to it claim that the main dissatisfaction is on the judiciary system, and that a constitutional amendment relating to the judiciary will answer the purpose. The managers answer, however, that it would never do to legislate out of office the judges of the courts without making a clean sweep all around. They believe the people would not submit to any action which would have the appearance of a blow at the judiciary of the State."

Laws of Business.

BY THEOPHILUS PARSONS, L. L. D.
There has come under our notice a most valuable book, the design and general character of which may be learned from the following description of it, which we quote from a writer in an American Law Journal:

Many years ago, Sir Edward Sugden, then in the zenith of his power as a lawyer, wrote, in one of the English Law Journals, a series of "Letters to a Man of Property." These letters were written in an attractive and popular style, and embraced such legal subjects as would be of the greatest interest and use to a country gentleman in remote town, who desired to avoid vexatious mistakes, and had often to act, from want of advice, on his own judgment. Many of these letters were written, and the journal in which they were published was much sought for, both in England and in this country. So popular did they become, and so well did they cover the ground, that they were subsequently collected and published in book form. The book met with a wide circulation; and, after Sir Edward became Lord Saint Leonard, it was re-written and a new edition given to the public, called, I think, "Lord Saint Leonard's Laws of Property," which was still more popular with the legal profession and with business men.

Judge Parsons' new work on the "Laws of Business" was evidently—intentionally or otherwise—modeled after Lord Saint Leonard's book, but is, for reasons hereafter given, a great improvement on it. Who Theophilus Parsons is, is known to every lawyer, as he is the learned author of a number of books which have become classical in the profession. He was a long time on the bench as Chief Justice of his native State, which position he resigned to accept the Professorship of Law in Harvard University, which place he filled for twenty-two years. In every position in which he has acted, whether as lawyer, judge, or lecturer, he has distinguished himself.

From such a man we would hardly expect a bad book, and his present work is eminently a useful one. He first attempted to make such a book, compiling it from the books he had

already made for the profession, and adding a few Forms, published it under a similar title. He became convinced that many chapters on new topics and very many more forms were necessary to make the book as useful as it might be, and he finally prepared the present Enlarged and Improved edition. It is, as stated, a great improvement on Lord Saint Leonard's. First, while Lord St. Leonard's book was a small one, this improved edition of Judge Parsons' is enlarged to embrace many more subjects, and from its great size is enabled to go, and does go, much in detail on the subjects treated.

Some idea may be formed of its comprehensiveness by considering that it embraces 852 large octavo pages, with every legal subject under the laws of business fully and ably discussed in separate and distinct chapters. A second improvement on Lord St. Leonard's book is, his book had no Forms, while Judge Parsons' work embraces nearly three hundred of such as have stood the test of judicial criticism and been approved. Of these the author well says: "He must be a bold lawyer who would undertake to prefer Forms of his own make to those which the courts and common use have sanctioned." A critical examination of these Forms satisfies the writer that they comprise the best collection he has ever examined. The book seems to be universally accurate, and, as such, the writer commends it as well to the bar as to the business men and property-holders generally.

Vice-President Dead.

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 25.—Hon. Thomas A. Hendricks, Vice-President of the United States, died very suddenly at his home in this city at a quarter of 5 o'clock this afternoon, under circumstances that were particularly distressing to his family and friends, inasmuch as they had not anticipated a fatal termination of his brief illness, and nobody was with him when the end came.

Mr. Hendricks returned from Chicago on Saturday last and since then had been complaining somewhat of pain in his head and breast, but nothing serious was thought of it. Last night he and Mrs. Hendricks attended a reception given at the house of John Cooper, treasurer of the state, returning home in their carriage about midnight. Mr. Hendricks had taken off the heavy clothing which he usually wore and put on a dress suit of lighter material, and before he reached home he complained of chilliness and a certain degree of exhaustion, but attributed it to malarial influences. He sat by the fire for an hour or more before going to bed, but declined to send for a physician, although urged to do so. He slept restlessly until about 8 o'clock this morning, when he arose, dressed himself and ate a hearty breakfast, saying that he felt much better and would attend to considerable business during the day.

He and Mrs. Hendricks walked out for nearly half an hour, and he had apparently regained his physical vigor and cheerfulness. An hour later, however, he began to be troubled with pains in the region of his stomach, and Mrs. Hendricks sent for the family physician, Dr. W. C. Thompson. As pains in the stomach increased he was given an emetic and afterwards an injection and relieved. He arose from his bed, in which he had lain only a few minutes, and read the morning papers, talking cheerfully with his wife and an old house servant. Just before noon he had a relapse, however, and the physician was again summoned and administered the usual remedies, he sides bleeding the patient, and Mr. Hendricks again expressed himself as being greatly relieved. He remained in his room all afternoon, occasionally rising from his bed, to which he was compelled to return by the recurrence of the abdominal pains.

About 4:30 o'clock Mrs. Hendricks, who had been at his bedside all day, went down into the parlor to see a caller and was absent about twenty minutes. Tom, a colored servant and Harry Morgan, Mr. Hendricks' nephew and page in Washington, remained with the Vice-President. The servant went out and Mr. Morgan stayed. He Hendricks tossed uneasily in his bed and complained of great pain, but suddenly it seemed to cease and he said to his nephew: "I am free at last, send for Eliza," meaning his wife, and these were his last words, for the young man, not realizing the urgency of the message, did not deliver it at once. Just before 5 o'clock Mrs. Hendricks came into the room and found that her husband was dead.

The dead Vice-President lay in the bed outside of the covering, only partially disrobed, with his eyes half closed, as if he were in a gentle sleep. On his face there were no traces of pain or suffering. Mrs. Hendricks screamed at the sight and ran down stairs. By the time Dr. Thompson reached the bedside the limbs of the

dead man were becoming cold and rigid, and to Mrs. Hendricks' pathetic appeal, "O, Doctor, can't you do something?" the answer was, "It is too late." It was an hour or more before Mrs. Hendricks was sufficiently composed to give any information about her husband's last moments. The family servants, two of whom had lived with Mrs. Hendricks for years, ran about the house crying and moaning, and there was the utmost confusion for a time.

Mr. Hendricks died in his private chamber, a large, comfortable room, in which he did the most of his work. Near his bedside was a case containing legal and political works, and on his desk were his papers, memoranda, and many letters, which had been allowed to accumulate without answering in the last two or three days. His dressing-gown and slippers were at his bedside, and near by was a small stand on which were various medicines. Portraits, landscapes and bric-a-brac adorned the walls of the room.

Dr. Thompson says that in his opinion Mr. Hendricks died of paralysis of the brain and there was probably a post-mortem examination to establish what the disease was. For several years Mr. Hendricks had not been a robust man, and was subject to frequent "bad spells" as he called them, during which he would be prostrated sometimes for days. About two years ago he was confined to his room for several weeks by a gangrenous affection of the foot, which at the time it was feared would result in blood poisoning, and it was then thought that the end of his life was near at hand, but he apparently recovered entirely from this and was in his usual health. While in Washington during the last session of Congress he was overworked and almost worn out by the press of political matters, and upon his return home he signified his intention of laying aside all public business this summer, and devoting the time to recreation. He returned from a fishing expedition in Ohio two weeks ago, and said he never felt better in his life. Last week, by special invitation, he attended the Fat Stock Show at Chicago, and was the recipient of considerable attention there in the way of banquets and receptions, returning home on Saturday somewhat indisposed. At the reception he attended last night, however, he appeared to be unusually cheerful, and remained much later than was his custom on such occasions.

Funeral of Vice-President Hendricks.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., Dec. 1.—The mortal remains of Thomas A. Hendricks, the fifth Vice-President of the United States to die during his term of office, were conveyed to the tomb today. The event was made memorable in many respects by the presence of a tremendous concourse of people from all parts of the nation to witness the simple rites which preceded their interment.

The pressure of inclement weather on the day of his funeral which was given yesterday was verified only to the extent of a wintry, leaden sky and a thick atmosphere during the early hours unusual to this latitude. The heavy fog of the preceding afternoon still hung over the city when the day broke, but as the hours wore on it soon somewhat and became less impenetrable.

The somberness of the heavens was reflected even more deeply in the appearance of the city which witnesses the development of his career. Its chief structures were hidden in their folds of black drapery, while to the occasion were lent the forms which a people can observe to show their respect for the dead. The business of the city was entirely suspended. The clergy, without respect to sect, joined in the obsequies, the bells of all the churches tolled a requiem, and the presence of the populace in the column which followed his funeral car or stood as silent spectators of the solemn spectacle attested their faith to his memory.

The early morning trains on all railways brought delegations from the national capital and the leading cities of the Union together with an influx of people from all the interior cities and hamlets of Central Indiana and Illinois.

The cabinet was represented by Secretary Bayard, Secretary Lamar, Secretary Whitney, Secretary Endicott and Postmaster General Vilas. The Supreme Bench of the United States was represented by Associate Justices Matthews and Blatchford.

The United States Senate was represented by Senators Edmunds, Allison, Pugh, Harris, Conger, Blair, Dolph, Vest, Beck, Camden, Vance, Jones, Voorhees, Payne, Palmer and Harrison. The committee representing the House of Representatives was composed of Messrs. W. H. Morrison, Blount, Herbert, Holman, Springer, Hepburn, S. B. Ward, W. W. Phelps, J. J. Kibner, Thomas Ryan, and P. Dunn. The number of active and ex-members of the lower house

present in addition to those named was large.

The governors of Indiana, Ohio, Illinois and Kentucky were present, attended by their staffs and numerous State officers. Major General Schofield was the chief representative of the United States army present. Ex-President Hayes and General Wm. T. Sherman were in attendance, the latter accompanying a delegation from St. Louis.

The officers and other official delegates were met on their arrival by sub-committees and given tickets of admission to St. Paul's Episcopal Cathedral, to be present at the church services and assigned positions in the funeral column.

The train arrivals swelled the multitude on the streets to an extent to impede the ordinary progress on all the chief thoroughfares. Washington street presented a black mass of humanity hours before the services were entered upon at St. Paul's, and long before the passage of the column the windows of the business blocks were filled by occupants. The eye rested upon a waiting multitude, which occupied apparently every vantage point along the broad thoroughfare.

INDIANAPOLIS, Dec. 1.—One of the central points of attraction for the visiting multitude this morning was the modest home of the late Vice-President, on Tennessee street, a plain two-story brick structure, facing the State capitol building now in process of construction. On the front door of the house was a black rosette, from which was pendant a strip of black crepe, which constituted the only outward emblem of mourning. On the street, in front of the house, gathered a large but respectable crowd, which grew in numbers as the forenoon advanced.

At 9 A. M. Mrs. Hendricks entered the room for her last leave-taking, accompanied by her brother and Mrs. Morgan. The ordeal was most trying. She desired to preserve this last scene, and so late as it was she sent for a photographer to take a picture of theasket. Before he arrived, delegations from distant cities began to come, and were admitted to pass through and view the remains while the photographer was engaged at his work.

The members of the cabinet, the judges of the Supreme Court and others from Washington entered and were detained a few minutes by the process. It was 11 o'clock when the casket was replaced, and the stream of visitors again passed by and out through the side door. Shortly after this the pall-bearers arrived.

The body was placed in the heavily-draped hearse and slowly and solemnly borne to the church, which was reached at 12:11. Here the ceremonies were most impressive.

With the conclusion of the service the committee on arrangements promptly took charge, the military escort doing duty as active pall-bearers. The cortege slowly made its way to the door to the somber music of a funeral anthem by the organ and a dirge from a military band without.

Mrs. Hendricks attended, as before, and followed by the near relatives and friends of the family, walked slowly out of the church and entered the carriage assigned to her. The procession from the cathedral to the grave was an imposing spectacle.

Hendricks' Successor.

NEW YORK, Nov. 25.—The drift of talk among the visiting politicians here to-night is entirely in the direction of the successor to the Vice-Presidency. Speculation as to the probable one to be chosen seems to divide almost equally between Senators Sherman and Logan as the most likely ones, while many regard Senator Edmunds as probable, and in a certain contingency of affairs, Senator Allison, of Iowa, will develop considerable strength. The sentiment has grown steadily whenever men have got together to discuss the Vice-Presidency, that Gen. Logan is entitled to the votes of all Republicans for the place for which he was recently the party's candidate, and the influence which this fact brings him will probably make him the leading candidate before the caucus. When the Senate assembles in Washington, however, other considerations, such as party policy or the demand for new events, may outweigh Gen. Logan's claims.

A prominent politician of National reputation discussed the question among a group of his kindred tonight. He said: "The place must be given to Logan or Sherman. As the situation now stands I do not see that any other name should be considered. Both of these men represent more than any other two in the Senate, the running views and ideas of the party to-day, and more than that they have taken the foremost ground and in the most outspoken stand of the party leaders on the two great questions before the people today, the rights of the ballot-box and protection to the finances of the country as well as to its industries. As

for Edmunds, I think the consideration of his name is out of the question, and the reasons for this are obvious to all who have followed the course of politics the past few years. I didn't apprehend that there will be any great struggle over the position, for I think General Logan's claims so far outweigh those of any one else that he will be the caucus nominee without opposition."

There were others in the group, however, who differed somewhat from these remarks. Their thoughts were in the same strain but not to the same degree of warmth for the Illinois Senator.

Senator Sherman is still in this city but he naturally does not care to discuss the Vice-Presidency. An intimate friend of his is authority for the statement that the Ohio Senator will not push himself for the place but will allow things to shape their own course and take the office if he is made the nominee. He is more than pleased, however, with his place on the floor of the Senate and on the finance Committee and has no great desire to give it up.

Blaine Said to be for Logan.

BANGOR, Nov. 30.—James G. Blaine went to Ellsworth on Saturday night and had a confab with Senator Hale, supposedly on the question of the Vice-Presidency. Last night a special train was sent to bring him to this city to catch the train West. Mr. Blaine was accompanied by ex-Boston minister Manley, of Augusta, and Col. Oakley, United States marshal of Wisconsin. Captain Boutelle, the untitled congressman of the Fourth district, met Mr. Blaine at the depot, and the two had a long and excited conversation. The plumed knight has some great scheme on hand, and his moves are now watched with interest. It is said that he is pulling for Logan.

State of Trade.

NEW YORK, Nov. 28.—*Bradstreet's* in its commercial summary says: The prevalence of unfavorable weather and the suspension of business one day during the week were responsible for a decline in the aggregate transactions as compared with previous weeks, but the falling off in the dry goods trade was in addition to the loss attributable to these influences. In this line it has been the most inactive week of the season. Commission houses at Eastern centers have not been doing much, and jobbers less.

The movement of grocery staples has been disappointing, with weak sugar and coffee markets. Dairy products are still depressed with small export demand. The wheat market has declined almost steadily during the week. Causes for this are comprised in the stubborn refusal of foreigners to purchase more freely in this market, the increased receipts at Western primary markets and steady increase in the visible supply. Flour has been weak and lower in sympathy with wheat. Hog products have been quite irregular, but, as compared with last week, are higher. There is no new feature in iron, steel or coal. Petroleum certificates, owing to active and powerful manipulation were broken some 17 cents per barrel within a few days. The total number of failures this week were 225, as compared with 231 last week.

Boston, Nov. 28.—The *Advertiser* in the weekly review of the wool market says. The market has shown considerable activity during the past week, and considering the fact that sales are for five days only, the week being broken by the national Thanksgiving Day, the amount of business done has been large. In some extreme cases fine Ohio fleeces have been sold at full figures, one lot of 110,000 lbs being reported at 27¢/37¢, which takes in the low grades along with the very choicest.

Prohibition in Atlanta.

ATLANTA, GA., Nov. 28.—The past week has been an exciting one in the history of Atlanta. The country has been notified of the success of prohibition and the scenes connected with the election. The next day the enthusiasm gave way to sober thought. It was at once recognized that while an enemy had been driven out of the city, there would remain a large population thrown out of business and some establishments badly crippled. The prohibitionists at once began to counteract this by creating an interest in business matters which would offset such depression. One of these schemes was the revival of the Georgia Midland Railroad scheme. A subscription of \$50,000 would bring this road to Atlanta, furnishing business for several hundred people. One little knot of men subscribed \$10,000, and a subscription paper was started around to raise the balance. Telegrams were received during the three following days from temperance capitalists throughout the Union asking for investments in business and real estate. The anti prohibitionists meanwhile began to canvass

the question of a contest. It was understood that they were backed in this by Senator Joseph E. Brown, Attorneys have been engaged, and it looks as if trouble might result on that score. The *Constitution* of tomorrow, however, which has been neutral in the contest, will urge that the contest be abandoned, and that the local option law be given a fair test.

ATLANTA, GA., Dec. 1.—A most important move has been taken in the Atlanta local option matter, which may have a stupendous effect in every State in which an attempt is made to prohibit the traffic in intoxicating liquors. To day on the application of Paul Jones, an Atlanta liquor dealer and importer of wines, and of Cincinnati parties interested in the Atlanta Brewery, Judge McCoy, of the U. S. District Court, granted a writ of injunction, temporarily restraining Ordinary Calhoun from counting the ballots cast or declaring the result of the election of last Wednesday. The local option prohibits the sale of all but native wines, but it does not prohibit the importation of foreign wines, and it has been decided by the Supreme Court of the United States that a permission to import carries with it the right to sell. The Cincinnati parties appear in court as having their vested rights destroyed. The consequence of this action will be to have the whole question of the constitutionality of local and general prohibitory laws decided by the United States Supreme Court.

News in Brief.

Rev. Dr. Smith, President of Trinity College, Hartford, has declined the Bishopric of Eastern, Md.

A fourteen-year old boy named Eddie Long, is in jail at Washington Court-House, O., charged with burglary.

Wm. Rader, the keeper of a disreputable house in New York, is held in \$5,000 bail for enticing young girls from Germany for immoral purposes.

A Baltimore warehouse, in which was stored \$50,000 worth of tobacco and \$20,000 worth of stock of the Gold Storage Company, collapsed. The loss will be great.

Warren S. Yates, son of Henry W. Yates, of the Nebraska National Bank of Omaha, and a member of the Yale Junior Academic Class, was blown out to sea in an open boat Thursday, while ducking, and drowned.

A U. S. Treasury bond for \$5,000, which was sold at Sheriff's sale at Montreal for \$7,000 proves to be a stolen one, payment on which has been stopped. The Treasury Department at Washington has requested that the bond be returned to them.

Baltimore Live Stock Market.

CATTLE.—The market opened fairly active this morning, with the expectations of higher prices that higher prices would rule, but these were realized only to a limited extent. Trade soon became slack, and so continued to the close, with prices but little, if any, better than those of last Monday, in view of the generally improved quality of the offerings. Tops and good butcher cattle were more numerous than they were last Monday, and offered at less numerous than they were then. Prices ranged from 25¢ to 31¢, with most sales from 31 to 32¢.

HOGS.—The receipts are only a few hundred less than the number received last Monday, and the quality of the offerings is about as good as it was then. There is a slight improvement in prices, quotations ranging from 41¢ to 52¢, for common to fair hogs, and 51¢ to 54¢ for fair to good, and a few extra sold at 54¢ net. The quality is well suited to the needs of the butchers, though the hogs are somewhat lighter than they were last week. Prices same time last year of 56¢/57¢ net.

SHEEP.—Trade is slow this week. The receipts, though 300 less than last week, seem to be ample for the needs of the butchers, who are buying very sparingly, and there being no outside demand; consequently trade is slow at the prices for sheep, ranging from 2 to 4¢, a few extra at the latter figure. Lambs sold at 21¢/22¢ gross. The quality of the offerings shows a falling off from last week. Prices same time last year for sheep ranged at 26¢/27¢, and for lambs at 31¢/32¢.

Garrett county has carried off the honors of the State militia rifle contest—a fact which is not to be wondered at, since in Garrett county the sportsmen still kill their game with the rifle, while in the lowlands use what the old leatherstocking hero contemptuously calls "two-legged pieces that scatter," and very seldom ever "squirrel down the clouded barrel" except at a target. We congratulate Garrett and "honorably mention" Washington, Allegany and Frederick counties.—*Balto. Times*.

Where *I could and Gazette* (Dom) of Worcester county, declares that "not less than every third man who cast a ballot in the county at the late election lost his suffrage as he would so much corn or wheat," and hopes for a law that will prevent this demoralizing practice for politics.

THE REPUBLICAN.

OAKLAND, MARYLAND.

JAS. A. HAYDEN,
Editor and Proprietor.

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The general verdict in Washington upon the President's message is that it is too long.

William H. Vanderbilt, the wealthiest man in the United States, died suddenly at his home in New York city Tuesday.

The mayor of Salt Lake City has telegraphed to Delegate Caine that no excitement exists in that city and that military precautions are unnecessary.

Any of our subscribers desiring a good weekly city paper would do well to secure the *Wheeling Intelligence*, which is up to the times in all things which go to make up a first-class family paper. See prospectus in another column.

The Forty-ninth Congress was organized Monday by the election of John Sherman as president of the Senate and the re-election of John G. Carlisle as speaker of the House of Representatives. Both houses, after routine work, adjourned out of respect to the memory of the late Vice-President on Tuesday.

The Baltimore *Sun* says: "Representative McComas expresses himself as in favor of the two houses taking up as soon as consistent the bill of Mr. Hoar providing for the succession to the presidency and enacting it into law. Mr. McComas is a fair-minded Republican, thinks that this bill or something in its nature is the proper measure to adopt under the circumstances."

Attention is called to the prospectus of the *Daily and Weekly Baltimore American*. In another column. The *Daily* is one of the largest and best dailies in the South and the *Weekly* cannot be excelled as a family paper anywhere. It contains interesting special correspondence, entertaining romances, good poetry, local matter of general interest and fresh miscellany, suitable for the home circle. A carefully edited agricultural department and full and reliable financial and market reports are special features.

Adjutant-General Jas. Howard has made his annual report to Gov. Lloyd. Gen. Howard reports the condition of the militia as not satisfactory, due entirely to the meagre appropriation made for its support. The sum appropriated to support the militia is small. The state of clothing and equipment is represented by the report to be such as to render some of the soldiers subject to positive suffering when called into the field. The appropriations for 1885 were \$15,430, of which there remains a balance of \$43 80. There are 27 companies in the service of the State. The general recommends that two Hotchkiss or Gatling guns be added to the Fifth Regiment.

Political prohibitionists of the St. John school might learn a salutary lesson from the Georgian temperance workers. U. S. Senator Colquitt, in reply to inquiries of the N. Y. *Independent* as to the secret of the wonderful success of the Prohibition movement in Georgia, writes that they have carefully kept it out of partisan politics, and have pressed the issue at special elections involving no other questions. Democrats and Republicans have thus united cordially in the war against the liquor traffic, attacking county after county under the Local Option act, and now have the Prohibition banner

floating triumphantly in 123 of the 127 counties in the State. By and by when public sentiment shall have been educated up to the proper standard they will move for a State Prohibitory enactment.

How eminently wise the tactics of these Georgia temperance men, compared with those of the St. John school of agitators, who insist on dragging Prohibition into the arena of partisan politics, and denounce all who refuse to follow. The former are steadily advancing the cause of temperance, while the latter are harming it immeasurably by alienating its best friends. — *Exchange*.

The President's message contains much that is well conceived, many suggestions for the advancement of the public welfare, and some very blunt drives at his predecessors of another party which give to the document something of the cast of a partisan pamphlet. The feature of the message that will first attract attention is its great and unusual length. Surely there is nothing in the "State of the Union" which requires so elaborate and minute a review of the country's affairs; nor was it necessary to argue at so great a length propositions which have all the force of axioms. The President goes step by step over ground which has been thoroughly covered in the departmental reports, which in their turn have been devoted largely to reviewing by departments the operations of the Government from its foundation.

The aim of the President, it may be presumed, is to have his communication read by Congress and by the country, the probability of which desirable end is in inverse ratio to the length of the document. If a message of this length is to come often newspapers which aim at "many things, not much," will be forced to "boil it down," or be condemned for printing long-winded productions which nobody has the patience to wade through.

The next fair criticism is that the President does not employ the English language with facility. He writes as one who labors at the task, and some of his sentences are more involved than they need be. In this last respect, however, he does not equal the Secretary of the Treasury, whose style is slovenly, involved and strikingly lacking perspicuity. Mr. Cleveland is not the only President who has written long messages, but he will hold his own with the longest-winded of them all. — *Wheeling Intelligence*.

Reading the Message.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—At 12:10 o'clock today President Cleveland's message was laid before the Senate and the reading of it was begun. The close attention paid to the message from beginning to end by the Senate was remarked. On both sides of the chamber the Senators carefully noted every utterance of the executive. When the President's very positive declarations upon the silver question were reached the sentiments of many Senators on that question could be determined by their expressions of countenance respectively. It is quite likely that legislation on this subject will be proposed in the Senate at once, and it will certainly provoke a long debate, for the advocates of silver coinage are evidently no less determined than its enemies.

Mormon Uprising.

OMAHA, NEB., Dec. 5.—It has just been learned here that there are grave fears of a Mormon outbreak in Utah. If it has not already occurred, a battery of twelve guns and 400 men from Fort Omaha, the entire garrison, with the exception of ten men sent west today with orders to make all speed possible. The track was cleared and the company notified by the Government to start-track mail trains for forty-eight hours, if necessary, in order not to delay special train bearing the troops. Another train was started to-night to take the troops at Fort Sidney and other points to the scene of the disturbance. All the troops in the department of the Platte and Missouri are under marching orders, and it is learned that orders have been issued for all troops east of the Mississippi, with the exception of ten men at each post be transferred west of that river at once. Exactly what the situation is it is impossible to find out, but is stated the garrison at Camp Douglas is hemmed in and must be relieved at once or it will be too late. The greatest secrecy is maintained in military and railroad circles here, therefore it is impossible to obtain reliable information just at this time. General McCook, with his entire command, is hurrying to the scene and the battery and garrison of Fortress Monroe are now en route. All this is learned from one who is in a position to know, and also that Crook and the commander at Fort Douglas ask that 20,000 men be sent to Utah immediately, and that reinforcements must reach here by Monday night. These preparations portend trouble of a serious nature. The trouble is said to have originated in the shooting of a Mormon elder by the United States Marshal while defending his life and his prisoners. The Mormon papers, by their seditions and inflammatory utterances, have fanned the flames into a fierce blaze of fury.

Tilden on Coast Defences.

NEW YORK, Dec. 4.—The Hon. S. J. Tilden has written a long letter to the Hon. John G. Carlisle, in which, after declaring that public opinion points to Mr. Carlisle as speaker of the next House, submits a suggestion as to one of the public objects for which an appropriation ought to be promptly and liberal. The Sage of Graystone then points out that provision for our sea coast defenses is a paramount necessity, and should precede the reduction of the revenue and excessive rapidly in paying the public debt. The property exposed to destruction in the twelve seaports—Portland, Portsmouth, Boston, Newport, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Charleston, Savannah, New Orleans, Galveston, and San Francisco—cannot be less in value than five thousand millions of dollars. To this must be added a vast amount of property dependent for its use on these seaports. Nor does this statement afford a true measure of the damage which might be caused to the property and business of the country by a failure to protect these seaports from hostile naval attacks.

The best guarantee against aggression, the best assurance that our diplomacy will be successful and pacific and that our rights and honor will be respected by other nations, is, in their knowledge, that we are in a situation to vindicate our reputation and interests. While we may afford to be deficient in the means of defense, we cannot afford to be defenseless. The notoriety of the fact that we have neglected the ordinary precautions of defense invites want of consideration in our diplomacy, injustice, arrogance and insult at the hands of foreign nations. It is now more than sixty years since we announced to the world that we should resist any attempts, from whatever quarter they might come, to make any new colonization on any part of the American continent; that while we should respect the status quo, we should protect the people of the different nations inhabiting this continent from every attempt to subject them to a domination of any European power, or to interfere with their constitutional exercise of the rights of self-government. This announcement was formally made by President Monroe, after consultation with Mr. Madison and Mr. J. Jefferson. It was formulated by John Quincy Adams. Our government has firmly adhered to the Monroe doctrine, and even so late as 1846 it warned Napoleon III, out of Mexico. It is impossible to foresee in the recent scramble of the European powers for acquisition of colonies, how soon an occasion may arise for our putting in practice the Monroe doctrine. It is clear that there ought to be some relation between our assertion of that doctrine and our preparation to maintain it. It is not intended to recommend any attempt to rival the great European powers in the creation of a powerful navy. To leave our vast interests defenseless, in order to reduce the cost of whiskey to consumers, would be a solecism. The present time is peculiarly favorable for providing for this great national necessity, too long neglected. Not only does the surplus in the Treasury supply ample means to meet this great public want without paying new dollars upon the people, but the work can now be done at a much lower cost than has ever before been possible.

Logan Declines the Honor.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 4.—The caucus of Republican Senators met promptly at 12 o'clock today, Senator Sherman in the chair, and proceeded to consider the question of a President pro tem of the Senate, made necessary by the death of the Vice-President of the United States. Senator Edmunds stated that when last summer the Republicans of the nation in their convention nominated General Logan for Vice-President, he (Mr. Edmunds) had thought it right toward General Logan and toward the party that he should retire from the Presidency of the Senate, and that General Logan should be chosen in his place, and, as they all remembered, he had communicated in his place that opinion and desire to the Republican Senators in a formal way, but it was thought at that time that the change be not made, especially as General Logan did not wish it to be made. At the election General Logan had received, he believed, the votes of all the Republicans who had the opportunity to vote, and came very near being the choice of the people for the office of Vice-President, which would have made him ex-

officio the President of the Senate and under the law charged with the duty of carrying on the Government, in case of any disability of the President of the United States, until an election could be held. In this state of things he thought it right that the Republican Senators should renew their expression of confidence in General Logan by nominating him for President of the Senate, and he accordingly moved that General Logan be so nominated by acclamation.

Several Senators spoke briefly in favor of the nomination, and the question was taken and agreed to unanimously.

Chairman Sherman announced the unanimous nomination of John A. Logan as the Republican candidate for President pro tem. of the Senate. Thereupon General Logan spoke as follows:

"MR. CHAIRMAN:—From the depths of my heart I thank the Republican Senators for the confidence they repose in me as expressed by the nomination just tendered me by acclamation for the position of temporary presiding officer of the Senate. I not alone thank them but the people of the whole country for the desire they seem to feel that I should be given this very honorable position. I was, however, sir, the nominee of the Republican party for Vice-President, and voted for at the last election. I was not elected. For that nomination I then thanked the Republican party, and through the Senators present, I again return to the Republicans of the country my grateful acknowledgments. If I thought I could better serve my constituents and my country by accepting this position I would most unhesitatingly do so and perform the duties to the best of my ability. I do not so think, and I am sure that I can, by work necessary to be performed on committees and otherwise, do more that may be useful by remaining in my position."

"In fact, Mr. Chairman, the proposition is not to my taste, and unless I thought that I could perform the duties in a more satisfactory manner than any other Senator (which I do not) I cannot see a necessity for me to accept the chair in preference to any of my brother Senators. The Senate has at all times been presided over in a most satisfactory manner since I have had the honor to be one of its members, and doubtless will be so again by any one that may be selected. I am ready to assist in elevating any one who may be selected. And now, my brother Senators, I want you to know that I fully appreciate your kindness and the great compliment paid me, but you must allow me to say that, after carefully considering the matter, I feel that I ought to decline this nomination, and now most respectfully do so."

After remarks by several different Senators in deprecation of the declination of General Logan, that gentleman said that he had arrived at the conclusion expressed by him after full deliberation and he wished it considered as being final.

State of Trade.

NEW YORK, Dec. 5.—*Bradstreet's New York* in its commercial summary says: "Special telegrams to *Bradstreet's* this week report a fairly satisfactory condition of general trade. The movement of merchandise is of moderate volume, notwithstanding the fact that retailers generally are not buying freely just previous to the period at which it is customary to take account of stocks. At various leading trade centers business is uneven, yet dealers appear to be confident of the future. This is conspicuous at Boston. At Chicago jobbing has been unusually active within a week, notwithstanding the fact that the aggregate of November transactions was disappointing. At St. Louis there has been a moderate improvement in various lines. This is true at other points, notwithstanding the fact that mild and pleasant weather has proved a drag. At Eastern centers dry goods have been in better demand, and the outlook is that the aggregate of sales for the current year will exceed that for 1884. Were it not for the very material check during November the excess would be conspicuous. Stocks of print cloth have been reduced, and prices, while unchanged, have an upward tendency again."

The movement of grocery staples is disappointing again in all lines. There has been a good deal of comment on a reported advance of \$10 1.50 in the price of pig iron at Pittsburgh. The news as heretofore reported is erroneous and misleading. Bessemer pig iron within ten days past has advanced \$10 1.50 at New York as well as at Pittsburgh. At the latter city the markets of foreign iron have made a material advance of 50 cents per ton for ordinary pig. No special sales are reported at that figure. In the Eastern market, and no advance is noted or expected here prior to New Year's."

Senator Hoar's Bill.

The following is the text of the bill of Senator Hoar providing for the accession to a President or Vice-President. This bill passed the Senate without a call of the yeas and nays. It was reported to the House from the committee, but was not taken up for action:

"A BILL.—To provide for the performance of the duties of the office of President in case of removal, death, resignation or inability, both of the President and Vice-President."

"Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, that in case of removal, death, resignation or inability of both the President and Vice-President of the United States, the Secretary of State, or if there be none, or in case of his removal, death, resignation or inability, then the Secretary of the Treasury, or if there be none, or in case of his removal, death, resignation or inability, then the Secretary of War, or if there be none, or if, in case of removal, death, resignation or inability, then the Attorney General, or if there be none, or in case of his removal, death, resignation or inability, then the Secretary of the Navy, or if there be none, or in case of his removal, death, resignation or inability, then the Secretary of the Interior, shall act as President until the disability of the President or Vice-President is removed or a President shall be elected, such officer being eligible to the office of President under the Constitution, and not under articles of impeachment, by the House of Representatives of the United States at the time the powers and duties of the office shall devolve upon him."

"Provided, That whenever the powers and duties of the office of President of the United States shall devolve upon any of the persons named herein, if Congress be not then in session, or if it will not meet in accordance with law within thirty days thereafter, it shall be the duty of the person upon whom said powers and duties shall devolve to issue a proclamation, convening Congress in extraordinary session, giving twenty days' notice of the time of meeting."

SEC. 2. That the preceding section shall only be held to describe and apply to those officers who shall have been appointed by the advice and consent of the Senate to the office therein named."

SEC. 3. That Section 146 of the Revised Statutes be repealed."

Receipts and Expenditures.

NEW YORK, Dec. 5.—The *Commercial Advertiser's* Washington special says: The startling discovery is made that the Treasury estimates for the expenses of the government for the year 1886, upon which the appropriations passed this season will be based, are about \$25,000,000 in excess of the estimates for expenses during the same period. The estimates for expenses sum up \$40,000,000, while the receipts are estimated at \$35,000,000. This changes the whole aspect of affairs, and will cause a serious effort on all propositions to reduce the tariff or internal revenue, and upon all plans for the building up of the navy, construction of fortifications and other things involving large expenditures of money. All appropriations will have to be cut as low as possible, and the most rigid economy enforced to prevent there being a serious deficiency at the end of the year.

Sam Jones on Ingersoll.

Well, Ingersoll was lecturing—I believe it was in Milwaukee—and in his lecture he came to this assertion, and while he lectured there were standing up in the corner of the platform three or four drunken men standing there talking in an undertone. That crowd felt like they ought to take the amen corners on Bob; and all I want to know about any fellow who takes the amen corners on him; and when you find Bob preaching you will find the amen corners filled with old red-nosed drunkards and other vagabonds of the town; they have rushed up and taken the amen corners on him. And while Bob was lecturing, when he reached the assertion, "There is no hell, and I can prove it to any reasonable man," he got the attention of that crowd, of course. They were interested at this point [laughter], and one of them straightened himself up and staggered up to Bob and put his hands on his shoulder and said, "Con you, Bob?" He said, "Yes, I can." "Well," the fellow says, "do it, Bob [laughter], and make it mighty strong, for," he says, "I tell you that nine-tenths of us poor fellows in Milwaukee are depending on how you make that thing." [Great laughter.]

AS A SCIENTIFIC GAME.—Huxley has asked whether, if it were perfectly certain that the life and fortune of every one of us would one day depend on our winning a game of chess we should not learn something of the game. "Yet it is a very plain truth that the life and fortune of every one of us depend on our knowing something of the rules of a game infinitely more difficult. It is a game which has been played for untold ages, every man and woman of us being one of the two players. The chess-board is the world, the pieces are the phenomena of the universe, the rules of the game are what we call the laws of nature. The player on the side of life is hidden from us. We know that his play is always fair just and potent. But also we know, to our cost, that he never overlooks a mistake or makes the smallest allowance for ignorance. To the man who plays well the highest places are paid with overflowing generosity, but one who plays ill is checked—without haste, but without remorse."

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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BALTIMORE AMERICAN
ESTABLISHED 1773.

THE DAILY AMERICAN.

Terms by Mail, Postage Prepaid:
One Month, \$1.00
Three Months, \$2.50
Six Months, \$4.50
One Year, \$7.50
With Sunday Edition, one year, \$9.00
Sunday Edition, one year, \$1.50

THE WEEKLY AMERICAN.

The Cheapest and Best Family Newspaper Published.

ONLY ONE DOLLAR A YEAR.
Six Months, 50 Cents.

THE WEEKLY AMERICAN is published every Saturday morning, with the news of the week in compact shape. It also contains interesting special correspondence, entertaining romances, good poetry, local matter of general interest and fresh miscellany, suitable for the home circle. A carefully edited Agricultural Department and full and reliable financial and market reports are special features.

TERMS AND PREMIUMS.

THE WEEKLY AMERICAN, single copy, one cent.
One year, one dollar.
Five copies, one year, \$4.50.
Ten copies, one year, \$8.50.
Twenty copies, one year, \$16.00.
Fifty copies, one year, \$30.00.
One hundred copies, one year, \$50.00.
The WEEKLY AMERICAN and DAILY AMERICAN, one year, \$10.00.
The premium copies will be sent to any address desired.

Specimen copies sent to any address. It is not necessary for all the names in a club to come from one office, nor is it necessary to send a list of names at one time. Send on the names as they are received. Remittances should be made by check, postal note or order, or registered letter, as in the case of money sent in ordinary letters, and the publisher cannot be responsible for losses occasioned in this way.

SPECIAL CLUB RATES.

THE WEEKLY AMERICAN, with any of the following named journals, will be sent one year to separate addresses, if ordered, at the prices given in the first column of figures:

NAMES OF JOURNALS.	Club Price.	Reg. Price.
Atlantic Monthly.....	\$1.00	\$2.00
American Farmer.....	2.00	2.50
Century Magazine.....	4.50	5.00
Christian Friend.....	1.50	4.00
Home and Farm.....	2.00	3.00
Leaves of Grass.....	1.25	3.00
Golden Age.....	4.00	5.00
Harper's Weekly.....	4.25	5.00
Harper's Magazine.....	1.25	3.00
Illustrated American Weekly.....	3.00	3.50
Lippincott's Magazine.....	3.00	4.00
Maryland Farmer.....	1.50	2.00
St. Nicholas.....	3.00	4.00
St. Nicholas.....	3.00	4.00
Tark, Field and Farm.....	4.00	5.00

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CHEAPEST AND BEST HOLIDAY GOODS IN TOWN!



Competition knocked sky-high by
our Elegant Assortment of
Christmas Goods

—AT THE—
AFRICAN BARGAIN HOUSE
R. R. ST., OAKLAND, MD.

THE REPUBLICAN.

VOLUME 9.

OAKLAND, MD., SATURDAY, DEC. 19, 1885.

NUMBER 41.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.
PATENTS!
A. A. THOMAS,
WASHINGTON, D. C.
Expert in all branches of Patent business. Inventing, Improving, and Defending Cases. Information and advice sent free on application.

AVOID MALARIA!
AND BREATHE THE SEA AIR!
THE STOCKTON,
On the coast, between the sea and the city, is a most desirable place for a summer home. The Stockton is a large, comfortable, and convenient hotel, with every modern improvement. It is situated on a beautiful beach, and is within easy reach of the city. The Stockton is a most desirable place for a summer home. It is situated on a beautiful beach, and is within easy reach of the city. The Stockton is a most desirable place for a summer home. It is situated on a beautiful beach, and is within easy reach of the city.

ESTABLISHED THIRTY YEARS.
BAUGH & SONS
MANUFACTURERS OF
THE ORIGINAL
RAW BONE
SUPER-PHOSPHATE
AND OTHER
STANDARD BONE MANURES
ALSO
HIGH GRADE CHEMICALS
WE MAKE A SPECIALTY OF
BAUGH'S
PURE RAW-BONE MEAL
PURE DISSOLVED RAW BONES
Bones will be supplied to find how low they can be supplied. Write for BAUGH'S Pure Bone Meal. Write for BAUGH'S Phosphate. Address
BAUGH & SONS
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
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FOR SALE
In Deer Park a
TWO-STORY COTTAGE,
situated on a beautiful beach, and is within easy reach of the city. The cottage is a most desirable place for a summer home. It is situated on a beautiful beach, and is within easy reach of the city. The cottage is a most desirable place for a summer home. It is situated on a beautiful beach, and is within easy reach of the city.

AGENTS
Send 10 cents postage, and we will send you a copy of our new book, "The History of the Republic." This book is a most valuable work, and is a most desirable addition to your library. It is a most valuable work, and is a most desirable addition to your library. It is a most valuable work, and is a most desirable addition to your library.

A RARE CHANCE!
will offer at private sale my entire property known as the
BOSLEY BOARDING HOUSE,
containing thirty-two rooms. One-half acre lot, with good cellar, well, and good water. Large lot, with good cellar, well, and good water. Large lot, with good cellar, well, and good water. Large lot, with good cellar, well, and good water.

Valuable Real Estate
FOR SALE.
I offer for sale a tract of land, called
"DUNDALK,"
containing 157 acres, owned and possessed by Mrs. Amelia Berrian. Said tract lies in the northern part of Garrett county, in a short distance from the town of Dundalk, and is a most desirable place for a summer home. It is situated on a beautiful beach, and is within easy reach of the city.

Valuable Coal and Woods Land
back of it. Said tract is also underlaid with coal, and contains some valuable timber.
W. H. TOWER,
For Mrs. Amelia Berrian.

NOTICE.
All persons are hereby notified not to trespass on said above land by cutting of timber or otherwise. As I shall enforce the law against anyone so trespassing on said premises.

AMELIA BERRIAN.
Nov 20 1885

FOR SALE.
TRACTS & MILITARY LOTS.

The subscriber offers for sale the following lands in Garrett county:
"Bank Property," 15.5 acres on Backbone Mountain, near West Virginia line. There is a fine tract of good timber, white and red oak, chestnut, birch, and sugar maple, and the land when cleared, will make good farms.
"Friedland," 17.5 acres, near Accident, part in W. Va.
A 10-acre building site near Fort Pendleton, containing two acres.
Lots Nos. 111 and 112, with the well known Building Spring, two miles south of Deer Park, with which it is connected by a good road.
Lot No. 101, on B. & Ohio R. R., East of Wilson's store.
Lots Nos. 301, 302, 303, and 304, near Ben Davis.
Lot No. 300, West of Garrett Moon's.
Lots Nos. 311 and 312, West of (late) Hugh C. C. C.
Lot No. 313, East of (late) Eliza Harvey's.
Lot No. 314, near West Virginia line.
WILLIAM I. BROWN,
Box 4, Oakland, Md.
Sept. 20, 1885-17

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.
REAL ESTATE
FOR SALE.

NO. 1.
MILITARY LOT NO. 219,
lying near Christman's Mill, in Ryans Glade, Garrett county, well timbered and underlaid with coal. Underlaid. Will be sold cheap.

NO. 2.
Military Lots Nos. 2305 and 2307,
Improved timber lots, lying near Grantsville, part of the estate of the late Holmes Wiley.

NO. 3.
An Elegant New Residence
on Oak Street, Oakland, Md., containing 8 rooms, large lot, underlaid with stable, carriage house, and a good water. Terms easy. Price, \$2200.00.

NO. 4.
THE "WOODLAND FARM,"
situated on the road leading from Oakland to Accident, two miles from Oakland, containing 12 acres, well fenced and cultivated. Improved by a large, first-class, modern house, suitable for a summer resort. The farm would suit for a first-class market garden or general farming.

NO. 5.
HOUSE AND LOT
On Oak Street, Oakland, Md., comfortable dwelling. Well underlaid with coal and convenient outbuildings. Will sell at a bargain.

NO. 6.
600 ACRES OF LAND,
covered with white pine, spruce and white oak timber, and underlaid with coal, iron ore and fire clay. Water full 21 feet. Can saw and cut the premises, and a good business. Will be sold at a bargain.

NO. 8.
HOUSE AND LOT
On Liberty Street in Oakland, 8 rooms. Good property.

NO. 9.
NEW DWELLING HOUSE
On Oak Street, 8 rooms and coal cellar. Large front porch, and a good water. Terms easy.

NO. 10.
100 ACRES EXCELLENT LAND.
Near Oakland. Well timbered. Title indisputable. Price, \$5 per acre.

NO. 11.
GOOD DWELLING AND LARGE LOT
Near Court House, 10 rooms and outbuildings. Good well of water. Terms easy.

PEDDICO & THAYER,
Attys at Law, Oakland, Md.

LEE HARNE,
Sign and Ornamental Painter,
OAKLAND, MD.

A Rare Chance to
Secure a Home.

FOR SALE,
Several Tracts of Land on
the Hoopole Road, 3
miles from Deer Park
and 6 miles from
Oakland, Md.

These lands are of excellent quality, each tract has a stream of water running through it, and is underlaid with coal, and is a most desirable place for a summer home. It is situated on a beautiful beach, and is within easy reach of the city.

These lands will be sold CHEAP and on the most FAVORABLE TERMS. One fourth cash and the balance in three or four equal yearly payments, with interest and security to the satisfaction of the owner.

For further information apply to
JAS. A. HAYDEN,
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BLACKSMITHING.
I am prepared to do all kinds of blacksmithing. Farmers' work a specialty. Prices as low as can be had for first class work. Shop near "Horseshoe House."
DAVID LITTLE.

AYER'S
Ague Cure
contains an antidote for all malarial disorders which, so far as known, is used in no other remedy. It contains no Quinine, nor any mineral nor deleterious substance whatsoever, and consequently produces no injurious effect upon the constitution, but leaves the system as healthy as it was before the attack.

WE WARRANT AYER'S AGUE CURE
to cure every case of Fever and Ague, Intermitting or Chills Fever, Remittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Bilious Fever, and Liver Complaint caused by malaria. In case of failure, after due trial, dealers are satisfied, by our circular dated July 1st, 1882, to refund the money.

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
Sold by all Druggists.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.
FOR WORKING PEOPLE.

Send 10 cents postage, and we will send you a copy of our new book, "The History of the Republic." This book is a most valuable work, and is a most desirable addition to your library. It is a most valuable work, and is a most desirable addition to your library. It is a most valuable work, and is a most desirable addition to your library.

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THE VICAR'S BATH.

The Rev. Mr. Texter, vicar of Dotlington, and his pretty daughter Daisy were having a tete-a-tete one brilliant August morning in the pleasant little room which the vicar called his study. That the tete-a-tete was not altogether of an agreeable nature was very evident from the agitation of the girl and the vehemence of her father—a partly ecclesiastical and partly civil manner.

"I don't consider that he's a fit man to be your husband," the vicar replied, after a pause in the talk.

"I think one has only to look at the man and cut of his clothes to form a very fair estimate of the sort of life he leads in town. I know him to be a dandy, to disfigure his mother's face with the most hideous of metropolitan slang, to drink between meals—and yet you, Daisy Texter, daughter of the vicar of Dotlington, such and such a man, never can and never will love any other man. It's quite—but, gracious me! There's 9 o'clock striking and the confirmation's at 10, so that the bishop will be here a quarter of, and I haven't had time to take my morning swim—thanks to your foolish love-sick chatter! Still, if I rush off now there's just time for a hurried dip, and as I am nothing without it, and as I will clear my head and freshen me up for the duties of the day, I will be off, and I will defer any further discussion until a more convenient opportunity," saying which the vicar left the room by the door, and the girl slowly went out by the French window, crossed the lawn, and descended to a narrow shady lane, where was waiting a young gentleman with an honest brown face, who was attired in a check suit of dithos which, although of ordinary London cut, had produced no small impression on the variety of its hues on the obscure villagers, who rarely saw anything but the parson's broadcloth and the peasants' corduroy.

"It's no use, Gerald!" she exclaimed, when they met. "The parson's in an awful temper this morning and has been calling me all sorts of horrible names for loving you and declaring that I would continue to do so."

Mr. Gerald Maldon, who was the son of the squire of Dotlington, took the girl to his arms and, kissing her quivering lips, said:

"What is his objection to me, Daisy?"

"Why, he says you are what is called 'fast,'" replied the girl, "and he doesn't like your style of life, your style of conversation, nor your style of dress, dear."

"Style of dress, by jove!" exclaimed the young man, surveying the result he had on with no little complacency. "Surely he doesn't judge a fellow by his dress. Why, when the bishop was at our house last spring I wouldn't have given the old fellow eighteen pence for all he had!"

"That reminds me, Gerald," said Daisy, "there's a confirmation to-day so the bishop is coming and the whole place will be upside down. This, perhaps, has worried papa a little; therefore matters may not really be so bad as they now appear. He, however, would not miss his bath, so he has just gone down to the river to take his usual swim. It will doubtless cool his temper as well as his body."

"Come down the river for a swim!" exclaimed the young man. "By jove! I'd give something to see him! I should have thought he'd have been above such rakish diversion. But a happy thought strikes me, Daisy dear. The bishop, as you know, is a rare good fellow, and, being an old college chum of the governor's and my grandfather, he would, I believe, do anything for me. Keep your spirits up, therefore, my darling, for the great man is certain to come in and lunch at our house, and I will get the guy to ask him to say a good word for us to the vicar. So good-by my wife that is to be, for I know I will be all right. I wouldn't miss seeing my future father-in-law taking his morning bath for a good deal."

Gerald Maldon, moving kissed the girl again, hurried down the lane in the direction of the river. Carefully keeping himself out of sight, he re-appeared. The pompous ecclesiastic had just finished arranging his clothes in a neat heap on the bank, and was descending into the water with as much gravity and consequence as if he were going down his public stairs. Mr. Gerald watched every movement, and saw the vicar slowly take his head and ponderously strike out into the middle of the stream, until his bald head and full shoulders were twenty yards away. Then quick as thought the young man crept forward, gathered up the reverend gentleman's garments under his arms, leaving only his towel and his boots, deposited the clothes under a hedge about a hundred yards off, and returned to his post for observation.

The church clock chimed half past 9; the vicar in the water heard it and struck for the bank. His amazement and horror may be imagined when he saw that his clothes had disappeared, and that nothing but the towel and the boots remained. For a moment he stood as if thunderstruck. Then he rushed about in all directions in a state of most unecclesiastical excitement and searched the bushes, peered under hedges, looked up into trees, all the time muttering a complete commination service on the heads of the unprincipled scoundrels who had made away with his wardrobe. A quarter to 10 struck. The church, the distracted vicar thought, would be now filling; the carriages of the country gentry would be dashing through the village street; his right reverence the lord bishop of Virginia Water would have arrived, and here was he, the most important man in the place after the squire, shivering on the banks of a river in a towel and a pair of boots!

The position was a terrible one, but no shipwrecked mariner ever deserted sail, no desert traveler ever saw water, with more genuine joy than did the vicar hear the sounds of approaching footsteps. Quickly he sprang back into the stream, and waited to see who was coming. The steps were those of some one evidently not pressed for time, and who, from the nature of the song he was crooning, had certainly no intention of attending the ceremony at the village church, but they were the footsteps of a man, and at that moment the vicar felt that he could have hailed the presence of the most irreclaimable member of his parish with delight.

The seconds which elapsed between his first hearing the footsteps and the appearance of the figure seemed to the vicar like hours, but at length Mr. Gerald Maldon emerged from the shrubbery with a pipe in his fingers and a ballad on his tongue commemorating the duplicity of a certain duke of Seven Dials.

"Hi! Mr. Maldon! Mr. Maldon!" shouted the vicar. The young man stopped short in the middle of the chorus, looked up in the trees, away over the fields, behind him, and straight ahead of him—in fact, everywhere but in the right direction.

The vicar renewed his cries.

"Hi! Mr. Maldon! Here! It is I, the vicar. I'm in the river! Some thief's gone off with all my clothes and I've to be at the church at 10 to assist at the confirmation! What on earth am I to do?"

The young man gazed with admirably feigned astonishment at the bald head and the agonized red face of the half-submerged vicar, and giving vent to a prolonged whistle said:

"By jove, sir, if you've to be at the church at 10 you'll have to hurry up, for it only wants five minutes now. The bishop has already arrived, for he was warning to the governor about a quarter of an hour back."

This was not strictly true, but it had the desired effect of intensifying the vicar's agony.

"But I say, Mr. Maldon," said the vicar, "what am I to do? I haven't time to get any fresh things from the vicarage. I can't go to the church as I am—no, no, I don't mean that. But really I don't believe that any man was ever in such a predicament before. What can I do?"

"Well," said Gerald, "there's only one way out of the difficulty that I can suggest. My suit is not, perhaps, of a particularly clerical cut and color, but it wouldn't show much under a surplice, and he could run over to the church in it without anybody noticing you. Why shouldn't you put it on?"

"But what are you to do?" gasped the vicar.

"Oh, it doesn't matter about me," replied Gerald. "I've nothing to do, and I've lots of tobacco and shall enjoy myself all right here."

"But how can I assist at a confirmation in a—kind of sea-side shoddy suit? Still, I suppose there's nothing else to be done," said the poor vicar, waddling out of the water and drying himself as fast as he could.

"I'm sure, Mr. Maldon, I'm indebted to you—that I am. But don't you trouble, thanks—that's it; a little long in the legs, perhaps,—oh

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The Republican.

JAS. A. HAYDEN, Publisher.
OAKLAND, GARRETT CO., MD.

KNITTING.

Grandma sits in her easy chair,
And knit a stock for her baby's wear;
She picks the stitches with loving care,
And knit and dream in the time away;
Thinking of dear little feet,
Cold and little, and how they grow;
And, as she looks at the old times sweet,
Her heart runs over in simple song.

"Narrow, and wide, and slip, and bind;
Swiftness and slowness, and knit and bind;
Hands are willing and heart is kind;
Baby's stockings long grow."

Grandma dreams of a day long ago,
Years and years, and now with a sigh,
When her baby was a new-born boy,
And her baby was a new-born boy;
And her baby was a new-born boy,
And her baby was a new-born boy;
And her baby was a new-born boy,
And her baby was a new-born boy.

"Narrow, and wide, and slip, and bind;
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Grandma thinks of the children three—
Bob and Charlie and little Alice;
And her baby was a new-born boy,
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the world since, and Alice, my wife, is a keen judge of men and things, but we can both freely say that he was the most fascinating man we have ever met. He had a keen intellect and was brilliant in conversation. His fund of information seemed endless. He would sit on the piazza an hour at a time, twirling the little cane which he carried, and discussing a favorite outdoor or telling a funny story or patriotic incident of his army life. We asked no greater pleasure than to watch the lights and shadows of his wonderful eyes.

The ladies were charmed with him. One of my cousins mixed his brandy and water nightly, and a rich young widow, who had many suitors at her feet, received his attentions with evident pleasure. But he had this tact which made no one jealous or unhappy in his presence. Not a pang crossed my mind in thinking that Alice would travel with him. He was my ideal of a Southern gentleman and my only friend was one of pleasure that Alice would be so well taken care of.

He formed a special friendship for a gentleman who had a school in the neighborhood. I remember that one evening as we sat in the parlor he asked this gentleman to purchase for him a number of books during a visit to New York. He wrote down from memory the titles of at least one hundred of the best of books, and our friend readily promised to do as he desired, and give the privilege of his education.

The General also proposed to bring his brother to our friend's school and offered a generous subscription to aid him in his work.

He stayed two weeks and then left for a few days. He was expecting to return and bring his brother, then take Alice on their journey.

He came back, but his brother was not with him. "Harry came to the depot," he said, in explaining, "but was suffering so much from a fever on his hand that I had not the heart to insist on his coming. He will be here in a few days."

But all pleasant days must end, and the last of our pleasant season came. He and Alice started. He had left a substantial check in the hands of our friend, and we were all sorry that we might never meet him again.

I lingered a few days to gather my things together, and was spending my last hour with my uncle and his family, when our friend, the Professor, came suddenly into the room with a dazed look, saying:

"General Randolph's check has been returned!"

We could not believe our ears. General Randolph! Impossible! My uncle telegraphed at once to his clerical friend in the East, that B. knew no such man. He was blind, and wrote by means of a secretary, so that his signature had been easily forged.

I was crazy, maddened! Alice had gone with him! Where? O, where? I took a detective and started in search of her. I gathered my own savings, the bank furnished more money and I determined to find him and bring him back to justice, dead or alive.

We followed them to New York, but they had left the day before. We traced them by means of a small canoe which he had left to be marked at a journey store. It was to be engraved: "From Randolph, of Virginia, to Bush, of Kentucky," and was to be sent to Lexington, Ky.

We followed them to Cincinnati. I recognized his handwriting on the register of one of the hotels in an assumed name. As I pointed to it the clerk laughed and said:

"He is a fellow like that fellow. He played us the neatest bit of rogues that I've seen for many a long day. He went to the theater one night and brought back with him a chap that he had picked up there. They were as thick as hops. They must room together. I had charge of the safe and as they came to the desk to get the key, your friend said to the other in the airiest tones you know what a way he had with him—(Yes, I knew). 'Now, you must excuse me, sir; but of course we never met each other before, and I think it would be better to leave our valuables in the safe over night. I have a package of papers beside me that is worth a good deal, and with your permission, I'll take a check for it.' The other chap did the same, leaving a watch and quite a sum of money. Now, what do you suppose that infernal fog-did? Early in the morning, before the other fellow was awake, he slipped his hand into his pocket, got out the check, dressed himself, came down and handed it over to the clerk (a diffident one in the morning, you know), and received the watch and the money, leaving your friend his package of papers, worthless, of course. You may be sure we haven't seen him since."

We then visited the chief of police, who, when we told him the story, he himself introduced us to a letter of introduction and we only awaited his coming.

Well! I remember the morning that he arrived. We were sitting on the broad piazza in front of the house as he walked up the drive with my uncle. He was a man of about medium height, rather slight, but giving the impression of great activity. His whole bearing was that of a soldier. He had a remarkable face, wavy, brown hair brushed back from a high forehead, fair complexion, eyes that changed with every changing emotion, now laughing, now pathetic, now keen and sharp, now earnest, never really sinister or wicked. His gray traveling coat and handsome brown calico became him well, and his slouch hat, of the finest, softest felt, gave him a distinguished appearance.

With an air of good breeding worn by a man of the world he acknowledged the introduction which my uncle gave in passing, and went to his room to remove the dust of travel.

His coming marked an era in our quiet life. It was the last week of August. Many of the summer boarders had fled, and those that remained were perhaps the most cultivated who had been with us. In those busy days of late summer and early autumn there was little to do but sit on the piazzas and watch the changing lights on the hills.

General Randolph was here and there and everywhere. I have seen much of

him, but not me with all his polished ease of manner.

"It is all a mistake," he said; "all a mistake. It will be righted soon. I heard you were searching for me and was traveling to find you."

"Strange," I answered, "that we were looking so hard for each other and couldn't come together. I hope the matter may be righted as you say."

But it never was righted. He was tried and sentenced to Charleston State Prison for seven years. I have heard since that he played his hand and was released, and that he was feted in one of our smaller cities as Governor of Arkansas.

Perhaps one of the few truths that General Randolph ever told me was that his brother had "a fever on his hand." The many questions that will arise in the minds of my readers I can not answer. I have given the facts; you must form the theories.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

PUBLIC LANDS.

Late Billings of Commissioner Sparks of Interest to Settlers.

Commissioner Sparks has recently made a ruling which is probably destined to have an important influence upon the course of transactions in public lands. He has decided in substance, that the commutation of a homestead is in effect and in law a turning of the entry into a pre-emption.

It is noted when the claimant had previously had the benefit of the pre-emption law. Since the passage of the Homestead law it has become the almost universal practice for settlers to secure claims under both that and the pre-emption law, in addition to which they have usually taken the benefit of the Timber Culture law, thus aggregating, under the three laws, a maximum estate of four hundred and eighty acres to each settler.

It has been customary to take up the pre-emption and "tree claim" at once, and after the lapse of the shortest necessary interval to mortgage the former for enough to pay the Government price of it, when, having secured title, the settler was at liberty to move away and take the benefit of the Homestead law. The ruling of the Commissioner is calculated to put an end to this practice.

It leaves the settler still the right to secure either a pre-emption or a homestead in addition to his "tree claim," and, as far as the ruling itself goes, it leaves him the right to secure a pre-emption claim in the usual way, and then secure the homestead by living upon the land five years. But the latter right General Sparks does not concede. It has been stated that the effect of the ruling is to entitle the settler to the benefits of both pre-emption and the Homestead law. This is incorrect, no such ruling having been made.

There is reason to believe, however, that when this question comes before him in a way to demand a formal ruling on the subject he will hold that in passing the Homestead law Congress intended to give a moiety of the benefits of limited means by affording them a method of obtaining one hundred and sixty acres of land without other outlay than the payment of the premium on it. The theory of serving a second claim is held on by the law as an inducement to make the settlement and improvements upon the first claim.

General Sparks holds that the two laws—the Homestead and Pre-emption—standing together and interpreted as they have heretofore been, offer temptation to fraud and place a premium on the use of the law. A second claim is held on by the law as an inducement to make the settlement and improvements upon the first claim.

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INCINERATION.

The Process of Cremation as Observed in the Lancaster Crematory.

The body was conveyed to the retort by means of a cast-iron cradle like a coffin in shape. Perhaps a better idea of it may be obtained by calling it a cage of cast-iron bars, which are about six inches apart. Wrought-iron was the material first used, but the intensity of the heat so warped the frame, or cage, that it was found impossible to preserve its form.

Before placing the body in this cradle, a sheet, saturated with a solution of alum, is placed on the bottom of the receptacle, and the ends of the sheet extending over the body, are folded over and around the body. In an adjoining room, known as the undertaker's room, the coffin in which the body is brought to the crematorium (as the house is called in Lancaster) is opened, and all superfluous clothing is removed from the corpse. It is particularly necessary to remove buttons and other metallic substances from the clothing, to avoid the possibility of foreign substances being properly prepared for delivery to the retort, the body was then conducted to and placed in the cage, which rested upon a wheeled truck. The loose ends of the alum-soaked sheet were then folded over the body, and the truck was pushed to the front of the retort.

An opportunity was offered for whatever funeral services the family desired, but none had been requested or desired, and none were held.

The retort had been heated to a temperature estimated to be about 2,000 degrees. (It is not clear what the former experiments were on which this estimate is based.) One man opened the large iron door of the retort and two others pushed the iron cage containing the body into the furnace, the heat of the retort. This transfer of the cage and body from the truck to the flat-fire surface of the retort occupied only thirty seconds. The body was in the retort—another seventeen seconds—that was nine feet long, three feet wide and thirty inches high. Against the outer surface of this firebrick structure, known as the retort, three little jets of flame were pressing, unseen, forced by means of a blower, which also applied its blast to the furnace, and distributed the heat as equally as possible to all parts of the body. The intensity of the temperature as long as was desired. The action of the heat upon the body, as seen through a little slit in the door, was first to force all the moisture from the body, and to sublime particles—and to convert these, as well as the moisture, of the alum-water sheet, into a dense cloud of vapor, which filled the retort and for some minutes had taken all the light out of the retort, and left it in the dark.

The alum-soaked sheet saved the body from instant injury by the heat, in the act of decomposing it in the retort, and left it to the regulated action of the intense heat, which had been maintained for some time. As the vapor cloud dissipated, the outlines of the body could be seen imperfectly defined under the glowing sheet—which, in the absence of outside air, and the absence of the heat, the alum, still preserved its general form, even while it and the body which it had covered had grown all into the incandescent mass—incense, brilliant, like the light of a big melting-pot in a glass-maker's factory. The time which had elapsed in affecting this brilliant transformation, and during which the body had remained hidden in the cloud, was perhaps twenty-five or thirty minutes.

What was revealed, when the vapor cleared, was a scene of incandescence, an intensely brilliant light, that could only be compared to the arc of an electric light. Once or twice there was a quick flash of even an intense light in the midst of that Shadrach furnace—the heat of the body had taken all the light out of the retort, and left it in the dark.

And there the body lay, a deeper heat of fire in the midst of all, that was a blinding light, than any that one ever sees in the real world. "Core of heat," in the heart of a nearly consumed oak log in a great hearth-fire. Its vaguely defined outline could be seen, but what was the body and what was the sheet could not be told. The whole was one integral body of flameless fire.

One hour sufficed, in all probability, to reduce the body to ashes. It is an error to suppose that these ashes are all literally fine ashes; some of the remains, as a hip bone, for example, remain, in ash-like condition, but not disintegrated, in sizes perhaps from three to four inches, and to thoroughly pulverize the whole, a longer continuance in the retort at its highest heat would be necessary.

The time required to cool the retort is about twenty hours. This must be done by a thoroughly natural process, and without letting in cold air, or the retort would be injured if not ruined. After the cooling had been accomplished, the whole interior of the retort is scraped with a stiff steel brush, to collect all the ashes and all the residue of combustion. Then, to insure the extraction of particles of iron, which have laked off the iron cage, a powerful magnet is applied to the parties, and the metallic parts are separated and removed.—Hartford Times.

An Exception to the Rule.

During a conversation about dogs Gus De Smith made some very enthusiastic remarks about their intelligence.

"Do you maintain that dogs are more intelligent than men?" asked Judge Pennybaker.

"Yes, in many cases," replied Gus.

"Well, I know that I've got just that kind of a dog."

"That doesn't say much for the intelligence of the dog," he said, "but it says a great deal for the intelligence of the man."

And now there yawns a social abyss between the men.—Times Register.

The Medical Press says if insects crawl into the ear they may be dislodged by making the patient lie on the opposite side, and pouring water into the affected ear. This is not a very safe way to go further back, owing to the membrana tympani, and feeling the inconvenience of the fluid, will beat a hurried retreat through the external opening.

A TUSKER FIGHT.

Description of a Combat Between Two Elephant Hunters.

Few people have ever had the opportunity of witnessing a battle between two male elephants, or "tuskers," so called; but those who have had the "privilege" declare that it is a sight never to be forgotten. Mr. G. P. Sanderson, officer in charge of the Government elephant-catching establishment in Mysore, who spent thirteen years among the wild hunters of India, gives the following description of a tusker fight which he witnessed while in pursuit of a large herd of elephants.

The herd consisted of about fifty individuals, and after examining them for nearly an hour at close quarters, merely keeping the wind, we turned to rejoin the sub-herd on the path. Just then a shrill trumpeting and crashing of bamboo about two hundred yards to our left broke the stillness, and from the noise we knew it was a tusker fight.

We ran towards the place where the sounds of combat were increasing every moment; a deep ravine at last only separated us from the combatants, and we could see the tops of the bamboos bowing backwards and forwards, with a crashing noise in their tremendous struggles.

As we ran along the bank of the nullah to find a crossing one elephant stepped on to the path and crossed the nullah some forty yards in advance of us, to our side. Here he commenced destroying a bamboo-clump in sheer fury, flung deeply the while with rage and pain. Blood was streaming from a deep stab in his left side, high up.

The opponent of this Goliath must have been a monster indeed to have resisted him. An elephant fight, if the combatants are well matched, frequently lasts a day or more, a round being fought now and then. The beaten elephant retreats temporarily, followed leisurely by the other, until, by mutual consent, they meet again. The more powerful elephant occasionally keeps his foe in view till he perhaps kills him; otherwise the beaten elephant betakes himself off for good, on finding he has the worst of it.

The wounded tusker was evidently the temporarily-beaten combatant of the occasion, and I have seldom seen a picture of power and rage as he presented, moving the bamboo down with trunk and tusks, and bearing the thickest part over his fore-foot. Such a picture of power and rage as he presented, moving the bamboo down with trunk and tusks, and bearing the thickest part over his fore-foot. Such a picture of power and rage as he presented, moving the bamboo down with trunk and tusks, and bearing the thickest part over his fore-foot.

As the elephant rushed over me he shrieked shrilly, and I inferred rightly that he was in full fight. Had he stopped I should have been caught, but the shrieking had taken all the light out of him.—Youth's Companion.

INDIAN HUMOR.

A Very Stender Outline of an Aboriginal Fairy Story.

Once upon a time there was a dwarf, so very small in size that when he killed a wren—all by himself, too—he thought he was a hero in the first degree, and he had slain several heaves of another tribe in single combat. He had one-half of the wren—a fair half, none of your irregular fractions—cooked at once for a feast for the whole lodge, and told his sister to cure the skin, as he had a mind to make himself a feather duster, and by and by he did another wren to death, and then he got his coat. But happening to go to sleep one day in the sunshine the heat made the birds' skins shrivel up so that they became so small and so small, and the dwarf was furious. He vowed he would pay the sun out. So he got his sister to plait a rope out of her hair, and having made a slip-knot in the pegs of the door on the other side of the hill, close to the top of it, just where he had noticed the sun was accustomed to get up. And, sure enough, when the sun was going, next morning, it ran its head right into the slip-knot and got caught. The consternation in nature was prodigious until the dawn, remarking what was going on, and he did another wren to death, and then he got his coat. But happening to go to sleep one day in the sunshine the heat made the birds' skins shrivel up so that they became so small and so small, and the dwarf was furious. He vowed he would pay the sun out. So he got his sister to plait a rope out of her hair, and having made a slip-knot in the pegs of the door on the other side of the hill, close to the top of it, just where he had noticed the sun was accustomed to get up. And, sure enough, when the sun was going, next morning, it ran its head right into the slip-knot and got caught. The consternation in nature was prodigious until the dawn, remarking what was going on, and he did another wren to death, and then he got his coat. But happening to go to sleep one day in the sunshine the heat made the birds' skins shrivel up so that they became so small and so small, and the dwarf was furious. He vowed he would pay the sun out. So he got his sister to plait a rope out of her hair, and having made a slip-knot in the pegs of the door on the other side of the hill, close to the top of it, just where he had noticed the sun was accustomed to get up. And, sure enough, when the sun was going, next morning, it ran its head right into the slip-knot and got caught. The consternation in nature was prodigious until the dawn, remarking what was going on, and he did another wren to death, and then he got his coat.

Snen, in the bold outline, is a red Indian "fairy story," which seems to me to illustrate fairly well the tone of the humor of those aboriginal Americans. The hero is a dwarf, and this is an essential point in the folk-lore of a people who consider a diminutive the first qualification of manhood, and in his pompous pursuit of very small birds, and subsequent indignation when he is successful in the chase, the leading characteristics of the red man are strikingly exemplified. He succeeds in an impossible exploit, and in the true spirit of a hero, makes no fuss about it, but when the sun is set by the dawn he affects to think, as a tribesman might, that he has done a great thing. He is a dwarf, and this is an essential point in the folk-lore of a people who consider a diminutive the first qualification of manhood, and in his pompous pursuit of very small birds, and subsequent indignation when he is successful in the chase, the leading characteristics of the red man are strikingly exemplified. He succeeds in an impossible exploit, and in the true spirit of a hero, makes no fuss about it, but when the sun is set by the dawn he affects to think, as a tribes

DRAINAGE.

A Branch of the Art of Cultivation Not Generally Understood.

A writer in the book "Cassell's Popular Gardening," discusses very sensibly upon the importance of drainage, a discovery, he says, in the art of cultivation whose theory and practice are as yet most imperfectly understood. Most that is known on the subject, not only by the general public, but even by those who live upon and by the land, is that drainage is a short and easy method of laying wet land dry. This is far less than half the truth. Other portions of it are stated thus: drainage keeps land moist and warm, and by setting or keeping the water it contains, or receives, in motion, invests it with solvent powers and nutritive functions of the most valuable character. Water at rest—that is, stagnant—kills, by drowning out all the productive force of even the best land. Water in motion develops and augments the fertility of the very poorest soils, while it unlocks and adds to the food stores already existing in the richest and best.

Cultivators of fields and gardens alike have been too much in the habit of looking upon water as a nuisance to be rid of at any cost. Grasping the broad fact that drainage had transformed some of the worst lands into the best, they have run their drains where they were not needed, and have been vastly astonished at their failures. Water that was in the process of being gradually, but surely, drained off by nature, through her myriad outlets into the subsoil, carrying enrichment with it at every stage of its journey, was hurried off through new channels—the drains—into the nearest ditch or river, and nature's machinery for the amelioration and enrichment of the land thus rudely stopped. Almost the first step to the comprehension of the true theory and practice of drainage is recognition of the fact that water in motion, the free gift of nature, is the most powerful and beneficent of all natural forces, to be utilized to the uttermost. It is the cultivator's capital—his source of war—in the liberation and utilization of the natural force of the soil, and should, therefore, be skillfully used. Like other capital, it is apt to run into extravagance, accumulate into masses, and the land drainer's object and aim should be to effect its more equal distribution. In very few localities in this country is there really much excess of water for cultural purposes. The evil lies in its condition, not in its amount. Give it motion, and in not a few gardens, especially those devoted to the culture of vegetables, the more water the better. Nor is this to be wondered at, for water is not only the builder up of vegetation, but it also constitutes from eighty to ninety per cent. of the materials—being to a very large extent not only water, but stone and mortar as well. But as reasonably expect a house or mansion to arise in the night—when the builders are fast asleep—as vegetation to thrive on water-logged land. In the latter case the active agent is not only asphyxiated, but life, and only drainage can restore it to life, by setting it in motion and carrying it away. It is better half, that other great natural life-giving, constructive and solvent force, the air. Link these together through our drains, and set them out on their endless journey of discovery and production, and our gardens can hardly fail to be covered with plenty, filled with fragrance and adorned with beauty.

If all this be true, and it is, then the true theory and practice of drainage may be stated thus: It lays land dry; it keeps it moist; it makes it warm; it frees, distributes and adds to its wealth or richness; it improves its texture; it adds to its depth, and makes its cultivation more easy and pleasant, as well as more profitable. —N. F. Tribune.

DRESSMAKING IN COURT.

An Issue of Lively Interest to Dressmakers and their Patrons.

A recent case in one of the Liverpool courts raised an issue of lively interest to dressmakers and their customers the world over. A lady refused to take a dress which she had ordered to be made. She complained that it was "too short and too much padded." The dressmaker answered that it was made in the latest style and so as to improve the appearance of the customer's figure. "Bodices," she or he explained—the report does not disclose whether the dressmaker was a man or a woman—"are now cut short in the hips, and the padding was necessary on account of the lady being deficient in the place where the padding was placed." The lady replied that she did not want her figure "improved" by any such devices.

At last the dressmaker insisted that, in order to determine whether the garment was a fit or a misfit, it should be tried on. Thereupon an adjournment was ordered, and soon after the lady appeared in court with the dress on. After surveying it with a critical eye the judge suggested that "surely the fault of the ladies being too short might be remedied by bringing the dress higher up," but he evidently overlooked the effect which this remedy would very naturally have on the lower end of the gown. It would be entertaining to know what view of the law in a case of this kind a court would take. But to all who are interested in the question it must be a disappointing result to learn that the suit was compromised and settled without a judicial decision. —N. F. Herald.

An exchange says: "It is now time, before our dialects are quite swept away by the schoolman and the dictionary—and they are fast going in the North—for our philological society to enter upon a systematic plan for preserving the record of back country speech. Let us have lists of local words and expressions actually heard, made out carefully for special localities, and let these be published and distributed and comments solicited from other parts of the country, so that we may learn what is common among common people all over the country, what is peculiar to a section, and what may be absolutely local to a country."

ON KISSING.

What a Young Man Should Do in Case a Pretty Girl's Ruby Lips Make an Impression on Him.

A certain young man writes me to inform him as to whether it's exactly doing the square thing to kiss a girl when he is not engaged without asking her permission. Now, I am always willing to help a poor, struggling and ambitious young man along, but this kissing business is altogether out of my sphere. In fact, though I have written a pile of poetry about kisses, kissing girls, etc., I have never attempted the business more than twice in my life, and then I was altogether too nervous, too excited, to ask the girl's permission to kiss her. I always considered this thing of kissing a girl a very serious matter. I think a young couple left alone to themselves should never resort to kissing until every other kind of argument has completely failed. I don't think I would prove a success as a kisser of females if I had to beg for a kiss before I got it. Between you and the fence post, young man, it's my humble opinion that when you are alone with a girl and she manages to get her mouth somewhere in close proximity to yours, you are a stupid fool for not taking advantage of the situation.

Undoubtedly it's highly proper to ask a girl for a kiss, but I should a thousand times rather get the grand bounce for having stolen a kiss, than to run the risk of being refused on asking her for a kiss. Were you to ask her for a kiss, and she to refuse the same, the whole town would know it the very next day, while if you had kissed her on the spur of the moment, or better, right square on the mouth, she would (perhaps) have the good sense to keep the matter to herself, as it would be a give-away on her and not on you. I have a faint idea that it's a mighty cold kiss that one gets for the begging, as I am inexperienced I may be mistaken. I have a good amount of cheek, but not enough to warrant me to ask a girl for a kiss. If any girl acquaintance of mine can't let me know that her mouth is made to be kissed, and that it would be acceptable without my having to question her on the matter, why, all I have to do is to wait until she says, "They say stolen fruit is the sweetest. I don't know about that, for I never stole a peanut in my life but that it was bad; but, he it as it may, there are very few things sweeter on earth than a stolen kiss. First, you want to be in the humor for the business. Second, you want to get the idea into your head that the girl is just dying to be kissed by you and is only waiting for you to make the break. Once possessed of this idea and your conscience will be relieved of all scrupulous thoughts as to whether it is exactly giving the square thing by the girl or not. Then you want to take a good view of her mouth and see just how much of it you can take in. If she has a regular rose-bud mouth, and she plans to let you kiss her whole soul into one kiss, but if her mouth has the appearance of a piece of landscape cut in two by a waterless river, then the safest plan is to take in the corners and byways, and not to divide your kiss into sections. If the girl has pretty cheeks and the powder isn't piled on regardless of expenses, try them.

Most girls have no end of cheek, therefore a fellow can seldom miss fire in kissing a girl on the cheek. If there is anything that makes me tired it is to hear of a fellow attempting to kiss a girl on the ear. Do not attempt any such thing. Nine cases out of ten the girl will make a slight dodge so as to impress you with the idea that you are really surprising her in your action; the result is you miss the ear, kiss her hair and get your mouth full of tenebrous hair oil. That may be fun for a while, but I prefer a different kind of a picnic. And I advise you to steer clear of the eyes. Eyes are made to look into, but never to be kissed. I know a young man once whose girl had such beautiful eyes. My! they were fine. Well, one time he went into such a frenzy over her eyes that nothing would do he must kiss them. Well, he did, but in the attempt he poked his nose into one of them and gouged it out. The fellow became a raving maniac on the spot, and the girl, having lost her chief beauty, married a butcher.

I see on the stage the fellow generally kisses his alleged sweetheart on the brow. This may do for actors, but I don't want any brow kissing in mine. If a girl has a pretty mouth, kiss it every time; but if her mouth is so large that you endanger your life by getting too near it, then resort to the next best thing and kiss her on the cheek. Above all things, leave her eyes and ears alone. If this advice will prove of any service to you, you can reciprocate the same by sending me a quarter by return mail. —Sam, the Scaramouch.

WOULDN'T HAVE JUMPED.

A Tramp Who Couldn't See Why the Crowd Stared at Him.

"Where's Seneca Street?" inquired the tramp. "It's"—but just then a terrific gust of wind came scurrying up the street and before he knew it he was blown head over heels into the street. With laborious assistance he was picked up and his hat placed on his head. Then, noticing the crowd which had assembled around him, a comical look of dignity and drunken wisdom came over his blotted face, and he gravely inquired of him who had materially aided him to regain his feet:

"Sploz'n?" "No," was the response. "(Ho) fire?" "No." "Earthquake?" "No." "Building fall down, eh?" "No." "Horz run' way?" "No." "Well," said he, with an air of gravity, "I knowed that I (ho)—wouldn't jump out'er way like that," and he staggered off down Seneca Street. —Buffalo Courier.

A LEGAL TALE.

In Ten Chapters. (Humorous.)



DECLARATION.

He Was Thirsty.

A good story came in our way the other day, which we were assured by our informant was absolutely true. So many good stories so vouched for have proved to be but the Joe Millers of an earlier day, that for all we know our anecdote may have appeared in print a thousand times before. However, we will risk recounting it for the thousandth and first time. A certain worthy toper, libtious enough to have gladdened the heart of Friar John or Penurice, after a somewhat riotous revel at a friend's house, became in the end quite speechless and helpless, and was carried comfortably to bed, where he slept the sleep of the just till morning. When he made his appearance at breakfast next morning he com-



DEMENTED.

plained to his host that he was suffering from terrible thirst. "By Jove!" he declared, addressing the assembled and amused company. "I had known how thirsty I should be when I awoke this morning. I should have drunk twice as much last night." —Whitcomb Review.

Waiting for Favorable Weather.

Photographer (to countryman)—How would you like your picture taken in a snow-storm, like this one, for instance? Countryman (looking at the picture)—By thunder, mister, that's just the thing. Does it cost anything extra?

Photographer—No, the price is the same. Countryman (enthusiastically)—Well, sir, the very first day it looks like snow, I'll hitch up 'em come to town. —N. Y. Sun.



PLEAS.

A Revengeful Woman.

Not long ago a butcher in this city sold a woman a piece of meat, which, when taken home, was found to be bad. It was returned, but the butcher refused to take it back, replace it with another piece or refund the money. The woman "nursed her wrath," as Burns says, "to keep it warm," and she planned to get even. One Saturday night when the butcher and his assistant were busily serving a number of customers, the plot was laid. The woman walked into the shop, and throwing a dead cat on the counter, exclaimed: "That makes me, I will give the other two by to-morrow. None of the customers in the shop at the time took notice, nor did they ask for a nice piece of rabbit." —Kingston Freeman.



INFUNCTION.

Pennybucker in Danger. Miss Esmeralda Longfellow, one of the most attractive belles of Austin, said confidentially to her mother, who is a poor but virtuous widow:

"Old Judge Pennybucker proposed to me last night. Shall I tell him yes?" "No, my daughter, of course not. He is too old for you. He is worth fifty thousand dollars. I'd have to be satisfied with him myself. I suppose, just let me attend to him." —Texas Siftings.

He Wanted Wood.

A man who had engaged several cords of wood of a farmer went out into the back yard and saw that the farmer was digging it up with a view of saving as much wood as possible.

"Look here my friend, what does this

mean?" pointing to a hole through which a dog could have crawled.

"Why, you see, there's a crooked limb there an'—"



ACTION OF EJECTION.

"Well, is crooked wood worth more than straight wood?"

"No." "Well, I'll take mine straight. Come to think of it, you are throwing in too many chunks of cavity and knots of space. Now, I can furnish all the cavity and space I want. I've got enough now to last me all winter."

The honest wood-hauler can not understand why it is that a man does not care to



ACTION OF THE SPAN.

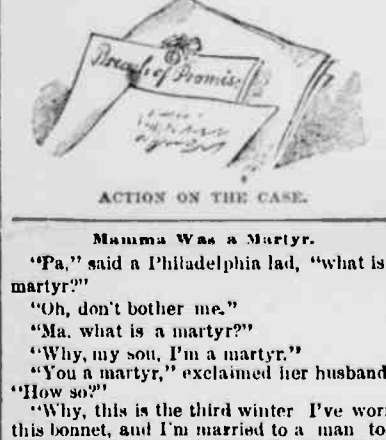
pay for the caps that crooked limbs make in a wood-pile. —Arkansas Traveler.

The Indulgent Husband.

"I have such an indulgent husband," said little Mrs. Doll.

"Yes; so George says," responded Mrs. Spiteful quietly, "sometimes he indulges too much, doesn't he?"

"They no longer speak to each other." —The Rambler.



ACTION ON THE CASE.

Mamma Was a Martyr.

"Pa," said a Philadelphia lad, "what is a martyr?"

"Oh, don't bother me."

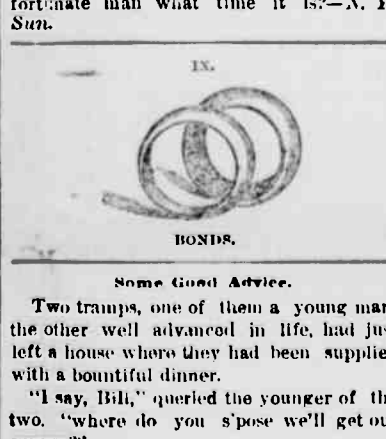
"Ma, what is a martyr?"

"Why, my son, I'm a martyr."

"You a martyr," exclaimed her husband.

"How so?"

"Why, this is the third winter I've worn this linnin, and I'm married to a man too mean to buy me another one." —Chronicle-Herald.



NOTES.

Meeting with Poor Luck.

Tramp (at the back door)—Will you please give me something to eat?

Woman—Not a thing.

Tramp—Nor nuthin' to drink?

Woman—Nor nuthin' to drink.

Tramp—No cast-off clothes?

Woman—None.

Tramp—Well, would you tell a poor, unfortunate man what time it is? —N. Y. Sun.



SOME GOOD ADVICE.

Two tramps, one of them a young man, the other well advanced in life, had just left a house where they had been supplied with a bountiful dinner.

"I say, Bill," queried the younger of the two, "where do you s'pose we'll get our supper?"

The old tramp turned on him in disgust.



WHIT OF ATTACHMENT.

"Here you've just had your dinner," he said, "and you begin to wonder where you'll get supper. If that's the kind of disposition you've got, young fellow, you had better quit the profession and go to work."

—Life.

A renewed marriage has been defined as before the triumph of love over experience.

GRANT'S KNIFE.

The Accident Which Led to Its Loss and Recovery in Parker's Creek.

It had been a handsome knife in the days when a land now cold and still in Riverside Park was wont to grasp it. Even now the tortoise-shell handle, with its gold lining and mountings, gives little hint of the vicissitudes through which it has passed. And the inscriptions: "General Grant" and "September 26, 1877," on gold plates laid into either side, are as legible as when the engraver first finished his work. But the steel, once bright as a maiden's eye, keen as Yankee wit, and used to cut the tips from no one knows how many thousand cigars, is sadly rusted. The water of the salt Atlantic, which creeps up Parker's Creek with every rising tide, has so gnawed at the edges of the four blades that each resembles a miniature profile map of the Andes; and one of them, like a three-toed joke, has lost its point.

One bright morning in June, 1882—the 27th—the Long Branch express-train from New York came thundering on the low bridge at Parker's Creek at the rate of forty miles an hour. Ten seconds later, owing to a loosened rail, the cars were lying a wreck in the shallow inlet. Three passengers were killed and others received injury. Among the first to enter the scene, but unhurt, and smoking his cigar with a composure that was as characteristic as the cigar itself, was General Grant. Upon the scene of that disaster, about a year ago, the General was described as found by the son of Mrs. Coriella L. Conover, living at Little Silver, close by. It was brought to this city just after the burial of its former owner, and offered for sale for the benefit of the Grant monument fund. Suspecting that it had been a gift, and surmising who might be the giver, a New York gentleman brought the matter to the attention of Dr. C. B. Webster, United States Consul at Sheffield, England, who from his description identified the knife at once. On the occasion of General Grant's visit to Sheffield, in making his tour of the world, the ex-President was escorted through the famous cutlery works of Joseph Rodgers & Sons. As mementoes of the visit Dr. Webster ordered and presented this knife to General Grant and a case of six scissors to Mrs. Grant, both being inscribed with the date. Immediately upon hearing of the discovery Dr. Webster ordered one hundred dollars for the knife, in case the Grant family should resign their claim to it, which they have done. A check for one hundred dollars was dispatched to the Grant monument fund by Dr. Webster's representative. —N. Y. Telegram.

A HOUSE ON LEGS.

A Tortoise-Shell That Afforded Shelter to Several Men.

A number of years ago a party of English naturalists, with several native attendants, penetrated a previously unexplored portion of India for the purpose of establishing stations, and eventually opening up a country very rich in natural advantages. Upon reaching a suitable spot, the workmen commenced their task of erecting a substantial building. It was necessary to have a large cellar and a deep excavation was made.

The earth was dry and sandy, and was worked with ease. The absence of large stones was noticed; indeed, there was found no hard substance that would have interested a geologist. But late in the afternoon of the first day's work, one of the natives struck his pick against a resisting substance. Another blow, and an implement broke through into a hollow space. The earth being scraped away, a large smooth object was exposed, of so strange an appearance that the attention of the commanding officer was called to it. He at once pronounced it a bone.

The fact that they had come upon the grave of a strange animal created great excitement, and all hands went to work clearing away the sand. As they progressed, their wonder and amazement increased also; their discovery began to assume the shape of a dome, and as they dug it was covered off. Finally, when four feet or more of sand had been cleared away, they saw a hut-shaped object, that seemed, through the hole made by the pick, to be partly hollow, and all hands went to work clearing away the sand. As they progressed, their wonder and amazement increased also; their discovery began to assume the shape of a dome, and as they dug it was covered off. Finally, when four feet or more of sand had been cleared away, they saw a hut-shaped object, that seemed, through the hole made by the pick, to be partly hollow, and all hands went to work clearing away the sand. As they progressed, their wonder and amazement increased also; their discovery began to assume the shape of a dome, and as they dug it was covered off. Finally, when four feet or more of sand had been cleared away, they saw a hut-shaped object, that seemed, through the hole made by the pick, to be partly hollow, and all hands went to work clearing away the sand.

The shell was that of a land-tortoise. Hundreds of thousands of years ago it had lived and died, and the dust, sand and vegetation had gradually covered it up and preserved it as a monument of the animal wonders of that ancient time.

So enormous was the shell that when the sand and dirt were removed, several of the men crawled into it; in fact, it might have been used as a house, and on a subsequent occasion was so used by a party which took refuge in it during a sudden shower. —Charles Frederick Holder, in St. Nicholas.

Gail Hamilton says: "The duties of married life require the same qualities that the duties of unmarried life require—generosity, truth, patience, consideration, compromise, fidelity, large-heartedness."

Facts for Families. In order to cook your hare, you must always first catch it. It is much easier to catch a cold than to catch a hare.

To get rid of a cold, always use Red Star Cough Cure.

To get Red Star Cough Cure, only requires twenty-five cents.

—Mr. George Kingsley, of Plain Hill, Conn., has an old-fashioned clock that has stood in its corner in the house for fifty-seven years and in that time has never been repaired. —Hartford Post.

Sweetmeats—Sugar-cured hams.—Pittsburgh Chronicle-Telegraph.

CONFIDENCE WELL PLACED.

Two well-known men in Dayton, O., are William W. Lockfield and George K. Brierley, who are foremen of the paint shop and machine shop respectively, of the works of J. W. Stoddard & Co. They are both skilled mechanics and pride themselves upon the excellence of their work. We are not informed as to whether they agree in politics and upon those questions of general interest which divide the public mind, but they are firm friends, and upon one question they stand together absolutely united.

Experience has led both of them to place the most implicit faith in Athiophoros as a sure remedy for rheumatism and neuralgia, and nothing can shake their confidence in it. That this confidence is well grounded the stories which they tell of the benefits conferred by it will fully show. As the case which Mr. Lockfield relates, that of the cure of his daughter from a terrible attack of neuralgia, is the more remarkable we will let him speak first. He says:

"Athiophoros did what nothing else was able to do for my daughter. For four months she was in a most distressing condition from neuralgia. Such an extreme case probably never existed before—at least I never heard of such a one. She was confined to her bed for months, suffering everything but death. Such was her condition that the least noise would disturb her. The sound of footsteps made by people passing on the narrowest below her window would annoy her. She was so sick that we despaired of her life. Nothing that we could do did her any good, and it seemed as if the pain in her head would drive her out of her mind. I had read of some of the cures made by Athiophoros, but, really did not think that it could ever cure a severe case as my daughter's. However, I bought a bottle and began giving her the medicine."

To my surprise—and it certainly was wonderful—after she had taken a half bottle she was able to get up and go down stairs. After that she was never confined to her room. I never saw or heard of a medicine working as that did in my daughter's case."

"Did she continue using it?"

"Yes. She took some twelve bottles."

"Does she have any return of the pain?"

"She had a little in the back a few weeks ago, but it was nothing. I consider her case most wonderful and beyond all conception by those who did not see her during her affliction."

Mr. Brierley was also afflicted with neuralgia, but fortunately for him, although the case was severe, it did not go so much into length as in Miss Lockfield's case. This is what Mr. Brierley says of it.

"I was afflicted with neuralgia for many years. I endured the agony which no one can imagine except those who have been afflicted as I was. My head felt as if it would burst, and I walked the floor at nights and days not being able to sleep. Finally I decided to change the treatment I had, and which gave me no relief, and to use Athiophoros. I used one bottle and since that time I have been at my work and have not suffered from the neuralgia."

"How did you first hear of Athiophoros?"

"I knew how it had cured Mr. Rockfield's daughter, whose case was, of course, much worse than mine."

If you can not get ATHIOPHOROS of your druggist, we will send it express paid, on receipt of regular price—\$1.00 per bottle. We prefer that you buy it from your druggist, but if he has not it, do not be persuaded to try another one, but order at once from us, as directed. ATHIOPHOROS CO., 125 Wall Street, New York.

R. R. R. RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

Colds, Coughs, Sore Throat, Influenza, Inflammations, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Headache, Toothache, Asthma.

Difficult Breathing.

CURE THE WORST CASES IN FROM ONE TO TWENTY MINUTES WITHOUT DRUGS. RADWAY'S READY RELIEF. Most need any one SUFFER WITH PAIN.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

Is a SURE CURE FOR Every Pain, Sprain, Rheumatism, Sore Throat, Cough, Croup, Hoarseness, Stomach, Bowel, Headache, Toothache, Neuralgia, Headache, Toothache, Asthma.

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THE REPUBLICAN.

OAKLAND, MARYLAND.

JAS. A. HAYDEN,
Editor and Proprietor.

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SATURDAY, DEC. 19, 1885.

Pay Your Subscription.

A large number of our patrons are allowing their subscription accounts to run from year to year without apparently giving this, to us, important matter, any consideration at all. This is not right. We are obliged to pay cash for paper, labor, and many other things that go to make up a newspaper, and sometimes, as at present, it is almost impossible to meet our obligations. We have on hand over a thousand dollars standing on the subscription account alone, ranging from \$1.50 to \$13.50. Don't put off payment any longer, but come forward at once and help us.

An exchange says newspapers are a necessity now-a-days, and a man might as well subscribe promptly as to put it off on some excuse or other, and be kicked by his own conscience, jawed by the old woman, pestered by the children and laughed at by the neighbors as the man who borrows but never subscribes.

It is announced that Mr. George Goswami, lately removed from the Piedmont postoffice, will probably contest the confirmation of his successor, Mr. Rogers. Goswami is removed as an offensive partisan, and says he is able to show that Rogers is a "hustler" at the polls, and more offensive in the partisan sense than any other man in town.

Counterfeit butter is a subject the courts find it impossible to handle. The Maryland courts have decided that the Legislature has no authority to prohibit the manufacture and sale of it, but the Pennsylvania courts have just decided the other way, and affirmed the constitutionality of the law forbidding the manufacture and sale of the article.—*St. Louis Republican*.

Argument was resumed Monday in the contested election case before Judge McKay, of the United States Court. Counsel for the prohibitionists admit that the section of the bill which permits the sale of Georgia wine and excludes wine made in other states is unconstitutional, but claim that the bill should stand without that section. This seems to be the most important point yet developed.

Hon. B. Grantz Brown died at his residence in Kirkwood, a suburb of St. Louis, Mo., Sunday, of pneumonia, complicated with heart disease, aged 59 years. Benjamin Grantz Brown was born in Lexington, Ky., May 28, 1826. He was a member of a family of Virginia origin, the son of Mason Brown and grandson of John Brown, who was United States senator from Kentucky. He graduated at the Transylvania University in 1845 and at Yale College in 1847, studied law at Louisville, and about 1850 took up his residence in St. Louis. He was a member of the Missouri Legislature from 1852 to 1857, and in 1857 delivered a speech which was regarded as initiating a movement in behalf of emancipation in that State. In 1854 he established the *Missouri Democrat*, which subsequently led the Benton Democracy through all phases of freesoilism, until it expanded into the Republican party of Missouri. At the outbreak of the civil war he raised a regiment which assisted in the capture of Fort Jackson, and he afterward commanded a brigade of militia. He promoted the act of emancipation in 1864. From 1863 to 1867 he was United States senator from Missouri, and in 1870 was elected governor of the State. In 1872 he was nominated for Vice-President of the United States on the ticket with Horace Greely by the Liberal Republican convention at Cincinnati and the Democratic convention at Baltimore.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by W. D. Nydegger, Druggist, Oakland, Md.

Senator Gorman's Pull.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—Since the change in the administration Senator Gorman has secured 143 appointments in the Government Printing Office. This statement may appear to be exaggerated, but the records of that department will confirm it. There has not been a day when Gorman was in the city that he has not paid a visit to the public printer, and he has generally been successful in securing one or more appointments. Beside this number he is credited with a great many more in other departments, so that he has secured more appointments than any other ten Senators. Of the people he has had appointed about two-thirds are Marylanders, and the rest belong here. Some of the latter claim residences in Montgomery county, but one of these, who owes his appointment to Gorman, acknowledged that he had no vote, but that his appointment was secured through friendship. In payment he induced several of his friends to vote for Gorman's men at the last election.

Gorman's interference in the District appointments has excited the anger of some of the citizens. He recommended a man for the marshaling, but his claims were ignored, and a prominent citizen is said to have warned the President about having anything to do with Gorman. The latter does not receive the cordial welcome at the White House that was accorded to him at first, and it is thought the President is "drooping" to his game, as it were.

To Gorman is given the credit of originating the scheme of evading the civil-service law, and it developed itself last week. He and Representative Compton called at the Postoffice Department to secure the appointment of a man, but were told that it could not be done except under civil-service rules. They then wanted the man appointed to a subordinate position, and arrangements have been made for putting the man in. The scheme is to keep him there for a week or two, and then put him into a good soft thing, by promotion, but without examination.

How the B. & O. was Kept Out of Pennsylvania Forty years Ago.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat.
It is generally supposed that prior to the fight to keep President Garrett from building through Philadelphia and on to New York the relations between the Baltimore and Ohio and Pennsylvania Railway Companies were quite friendly, but that is a mistake; nor does the trouble date from the time when the Baltimore company was refused the use of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore tracks, which was the first broad hint to Mr. Garrett that he would have to build from Baltimore to New York if he would make his road a New York line. The first battle between these giant corporations, and which has never been equalled in fierceness since, was fought over 40 years ago in the Pennsylvania Legislature, and ran through several sessions.

In 1842 the Baltimore road was completed to Cumberland and formally opened for business, but the objective point was Pittsburg, and not long after the Cumberland station was opened surveys were sent out to locate a line across to the Youghiogheny river and thence down that stream to destination. But the mountains had not yet been crossed by the surveying party when Philadelphia was turned upside down by the story of an invasion of Pennsylvania by a foreign corporation which, if not driven back, would injure the agricultural and commercial interests of the western part of the commonwealth beyond recovery, and then began an earnest war between two giant railway corporations that has raged more or less fiercely ever since.

Philadelphia saw that if Pittsburg was made a great railway centre right at the beginning of the introduction of rail lines of communication and transportation, she would loom up as the one great commercial trade and manufacturing centre of the State, to the everlasting injury and hurt of the Quaker merchants of Philadelphia, so all interests at that point were not slow in joining hands with the Pennsylvania Railway Company to crush out the Baltimore company's project. The Legislature, then in session, did nothing in the premises, although it would have cheerfully granted the new Pittsburg enterprise all necessary franchises and right of way had it not been for the opposition of the Pennsylvania railway.

But it was upon the hustings in the next campaign that the very old Nick was let loose. The anti-Baltimore candidates appealed to the pride of their counties, and imported votes of every political faith to vote against allowing "that obnoxious foreign monopoly" to set foot upon the sacred soil of Pennsylvania. The people were told how it was the aim and purpose of the Baltimore company to build up and make Baltimore the one great commercial metropolis of

the United States, and then dwarf New York and reduce Philadelphia to an insignificant country village. Along the route of the proposed road and in the country tributary to it, the people were told that so glaring and monstrous an innovation as a railway with whistling, snorting locomotive and cars that would totally destroy their live stock and agricultural interests, and the people believed it and talked and voted so. In every county of the State the enormity of the proposed invasion by a foreign monopoly in the interest of the city of Baltimore was proclaimed from house-tops, and with the greatest success as the election returns clearly showed.

The Baltimore and Ohio Company were forbidden entering within the vacant borders of the Commonwealth with their commercial, live stock and agricultural interests—destroying iron highway. Pittsburg alone stood out for the Baltimore folks, but was obliged to wait more than thirty years before her people could go to Cumberland and beyond on a track of that company. Thus it will be seen the fact between the Baltimore and Ohio and Pennsylvania Companies is not only of long standing, but has been bitter from the beginning.

Kelley's Vigorous Views.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—Judge Kelley's feelings in relation to the President's message are somewhat mixed. He is pleased with the attitude the President took in relation to treaties. "Referring to the message exclusively of all other considerations," he said, "I find myself much nearer to President Cleveland than I did to President Arthur, and his secretaries of state and treasury. To make entangling alliances with foreign nations and to arrogate to the Executive the control of subjects confided by the Constitution to the popular branch of Congress for origin and inception, become an over-mastering passion with President Arthur and Secretary Frelinghuysen, who found an able ally in that direction in the last of Mr. Arthur's Secretaries of the Treasury, that venerable free-trader Hugh McCulloch."

Continuing, the Judge said: "President Cleveland tells us that he withdrew their treaty with Nicaragua for the construction by and at the sole cost of the United States of a canal through Nicaragua territory, and adds that attentive consideration of its provisions leads him to withhold it from submission to the Senate. He prefers to maintain the tenets of a line of precedents from Washington's day, which proscribes entangling alliances with foreign states, to the adoption of the vagaries of his immediate predecessor."

Taking up the message, and adjusting his gold spectacles, Judge Kelley pointed to the following paragraph of the message, remarking as he did so: "The contrast between the two policies is finely emphasized there, and I beg of you to quote the paragraph in full."

"Our duty in the present instructs us to address ourselves mainly to the development of the vast resources of the great area committed to our charge, and to the cultivation of the arts of peace within our own borders, though jealousy is alert in preventing the American hemisphere from being involved in the political problems and complications of distant governments. Therefore, I am unable to recommend propositions involving paramount privileges of ownership or right outside of our own territory, when coupled with absolute and unlimited engagements to defend the territorial integrity of the State where such interests lie."

"There is but one of the numerous brood of treaties negotiated under the auspices of Mr. Arthur which President Cleveland is willing to recognize, that with Mexico, of which he makes an exception because it had received the assent of the Senate."

"How do the President's views on the silver question conform with yours?" I asked.

"I cannot accept all or the greater part of what the President says on the silver question and think he greatly exaggerates the dangers of the situation."

"What do you think of his expressions on the tariff?"

"On the tariff I question his statement that the propositions with which we have to deal is the reduction of the revenue received by the Government, and indirectly paid by the people, from custom duties. Why from custom duties? The theory is we should abolish war taxes. They are not war taxes. The second act to which Washington attached his signature as President was a tariff bill, and we have never in peace or in war been without a system of custom duties, from which often in peace we derived our revenue almost exclusively, and which were the chief source of revenue during the war of 1812, the Mexican war and that for the suppression of the rebellion. "Internal taxes are war taxes,"

They were resorted to as a means of assisting in the reduction of the debt entailed by the revolutionary war. The attempt to collect them invoked a rebellion, which caused the expenditure of nearly one-half the result derived from them and the maintenance of an army in Western Pennsylvania for the enforcement of their collection. Jefferson denounced the system as diabolical and said it threatened the integrity of the Union. The fifth year witnessed their abolition. Internal taxes were again resorted to pending the war with Great Britain and were again repealed at the end of four years. The existing system of internal taxes serves as a feeble reminder only of the vast system that was called into existence through the magnitude of the war for the suppression of the rebellion. At one time the system was so inquisitorial as to be almost unendurable, and yielded in a single year more than five times the amount collected last year from the remnants of the system which still discredits the wisdom of recent legislation. Again I ask why must any reduction of the revenue that is to be made be effected by a reduction of the customs duties rather than by the internal taxes, which are a burden upon every farmer who grows tobacco, and every crippled soldier and soldier's widow, who, but for the taxes on cigars and the restraints which prohibit poor people from engaging in cigar making, might earn money as they did before the tobacco taxes were imposed.

"The President did not content himself with the expression I am controverting, but again said: 'Within these limitations a certain reduction should be made in our customs revenue.' On this point I take issue with him, and say in behalf of the labor of the country, which he tells us is the capital of our workmen, the reduction should be made from the internal taxes, especially as those on tobacco restrain the range of employment for cripples, woman and children and add hundreds of percent to the cost of the one luxury, necessary perhaps I ought to say, of the great mass of American workmen."

Judge Kelley is evidently inclined to treat the Democratic President with the utmost fairness. He praises his good recommendations, but denounces those which are misconceived.

State of Trade.

NEW YORK, Dec. 12.—Special telegrams to *Bradstreet's* from leading trade centers throughout the United States reveal a somewhat better trade generally, west, north-west and south, than is reported at the east. This is shown in an exceptionally solvent condition of traders at Chicago, as reported by bankers at that city. The cold weather there, as through the region west and northwest of the great lakes, has stimulated a more active demand for heavy dry goods. In fact, the reports from St. Louis, Kansas City, from the larger cities in Iowa, and at points in Ohio and distributing centers south are fairly indicative of a rather better demand in some staple lines, which will tend to hasten the date when renewed orders from jobbers' agents and manufacturers at the east may be expected. As was to be expected, the demand for holiday goods at all points is quite brisk. At the east, however, the demand in wholesale lines has not attracted much attention. Philadelphia reports that the unseasonable weather has had some effect, and that trade is only fair, with no general activity. At Boston a like statement is made, although there is a fair movement. The business of the past season is believed to be in excess of that of 1884.

Stocks are smaller now than then, and the mills are not increasing their output. It is added that the export demand alone sustains the movement of brown goods. General trade at Baltimore is quiet. The 13,000,000 feet increase in the lumber cut at Minneapolis during the year past, with no gain in stocks, is a significant indication of the continued growth of trade in the region tributary thereto.

A Labor Department.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—Representative Weaver, of Iowa, will introduce in the House on the first opportunity a bill to create a Department of Labor, with a Secretary and Assistant Secretary, the former of whom shall be a Cabinet officer. The duties of the department shall be to acquire and diffuse among the people useful information on the subject connected with labor, to ascertain the causes of discontent which may exist between employer and employees, and to recommend proper methods for the adjustment of the same. The Secretary is required to make annual reports, showing the general condition of labor throughout the United States, the evils under which laborers are suffering, if any, and whether such evils are the result, directly or indirectly, of legislation or from the lack of it; and giving a statement of

all labor strikes, riots or disturbances, setting forth clearly the exact claims of both parties to the controversy. Sworn statements are to be required from employees, showing the wages paid by them, and the profits realized for the actual cash capital invested, exclusive of fictitious or watered stock. The present Bureau of Labor Statistics is to be merged with this department.

Mr. Weaver will also introduce bills for the granting of lands in severalty to Indians, and for the opening up of the Indian Territory to settlement; to place lumber on the free list; to make pensions take effect from the date of disability, and to provide for the election of Senators by the popular vote.

Food for Thought.

Better free in a foreign land than a slave at home.

Fancy runs most furiously when conscience drives it.

Little sticks kindle the fire, but great ones put it out.

Expect nothing from him who promises a great deal.

He that lies down with the dogs must rise with the fleas.

No man can enjoy a success who has never made a failure.

Do not allow yourself to lose temper or to speak excitedly.

An obstinate man does not hold opinions; they hold him.

The purse strings are the most common ties of friendship.

Never take a crooked path when you can take a straight one.

He that will have no trouble in this world must be born in it.

Piety belongs to the wise, and is a great promoter of happiness.

Select a worthy object in life and bend all efforts in that direction.

Happiness, like youth, and health, is rarely appreciated until it is lost.

No great characters are formed in this world without suffering and self-sacrifice.

When anger rushes unrestrained to action, like a hot steam, it stumbles in its way.

Bodily labor alleviates the pain of the mind; whence arises the happiness of the poor.

The great art is in conferring a benefit is to create the least possible obligation in doing it.

Some people are born to make life pretty, and others to grumble that it is not pretty enough.

A man cannot have an idea of perfection in another which he was never sensible of in himself.

The vanity of human life is like a river constantly passing away, and yet constantly coming on.

Be courageous and noble-minded; our heart, and not other men's opinions of us, form our true honor.

There is nothing so sweet as duty, and all the best pleasures of life to come in the wake of duties done.

All men if they work not as if in the great Taskmaster's eyes, will work wrong both for himself and you.

The proper function of a Government is to make it easy for people to do good, and difficult for them to do evil.

Innocence is like a flower, which withers when touched, and blooms not again, though watered with tears.

Reason sometimes misleads us, feeling sometimes misleads us, the wise man corrects the one by the other.

"Wealth" is a steep hill which the falter climbs slowly, and which the son often tumbles down "precipitately."

On the diffusion of education among the people rests the preservation and perpetuation of our free institution.

It is best to know what you want even if you don't get it. It may keep you from getting what you don't want.

It is possible that the world owes every man a living, but his best claim for what is due, is, that he has earned it.

There is nothing lower than hypocrisy. To profess friendship and act enmity is a sure proof of total depravity.

Interesting Experiences.

Hiram Cameron, Furniture Dealer of Columbus, Ga., tells his experience, thus: "For three years have tried every remedy on the market for Stomach and Kidney Disorders, but got no relief, until I used Electric Bitters. Took five bottles and am now cured, and think Electric Bitters the Best Blood Purifier in the world."—Major A. B. Reed, of West Liberty, Ky., used Electric Bitters for an old standing Kidney affection and says: "Nothing has ever done me so much good as Electric Bitters." Sold at 25¢ cents a bottle by Wm. Nydegger.

It Is Well to Remember

That every path hath a puddle.
That the fruit of success ripens slowly.

That he is the richest who wants the least.

That a million dollars will not buy a ray of sunshine.

That the greatest of faults is to be conscious of none.

That the brightest thoughts sometimes come from the dullest looking men.

That Methuselah, even, never complained of time hanging heavy on his hands.

That all of the good things of this world are of no further good than as they are of use.

That a newspaper may be a sewer, or a stream of pure water, according to its source.

That the easiest way to outwit the world is to let it believe that it is smarter than you are.

That what a man gets for nothing he is very apt to value at just about what it costs him.

That we often unlock the door of fate with our own hand, and then throw the key away.

That the compliments and congratulations cost nothing but pens, ink and paper—or—words.

That there can be no greater mistake than the stopping to worry over a mistake already made.

That with contentment the lowest hovel is more of a palace than the loftiest mansion without it.

That while few are qualified to shine in company, it is in the power of most people to be agreeable.

That our homes are like instruments of music, of which a single discordant string destroys the sweetness.

The trouble with war is that the people who by no means want it to come have generally to do all the fighting.

That nine times out of ten, the woman who is worth her weight in gold marries a man who is not worth his weight in scrap iron.

That the path of life is beset with thorns, and that they who are not afraid to encounter them may gather the rare flowers that grow between.

The Vanderbilt Fortune.

N. Y. Times.
Mr. Vanderbilt was worth \$200,000,000. If we say that he was worth \$500,000,000 or \$1,000,000,000, do we get a perceptibly different impression about the bulk of his fortune? Most people do not. To the average mind the conception of enormous wealth is much the same whether it be reckoned in hundreds of millions or in vigintillions. The human mind cannot grasp these great sums or clearly appreciate the differences between one hundred millions and two hundred millions.

Let us try and describe Mr. Vanderbilt's great fortune in terms of linear, square and cubic measurement, and of weight. Everybody understands these terms, and they make a definite impression on men's minds.

If this sum of \$200,000,000 were in standard silver dollars it would present such features as this:

Put lengthwise, dollar after dollar, it would stretch a distance of 4,662 miles, making a silver streak from New York across the ocean to Liverpool.

Piled up, dollar on dollar, it would reach a height of 355 miles.

Laid flat on the ground, the dollars would cover a space of nearly sixty acres.

The weight of this mass of silver would be 7,160 tons.

To transport it would require 356 cars, carrying 20 tons each, (this is the capacity of the strongest freight cars), making a train just about 2½ miles long.

On ordinary grades it would require 12 locomotives to haul this train. On roads of steep grades and sharp curves, 15 or 20 locomotives would be needed.

In one-dollar bills this two-hundred-million-dollar fortune would assume such shape as this:

The bills stretched lengthwise would extend 23,674 miles, or nearly the circumference of the earth at the equator.

Piled up one on another, close as leaves in a new book, they would reach a height of twelve miles.

Spread out on the ground they would cover 746 acres, or nearly the whole surface of Central Park, including ponds and reservoirs.

A safe deposit vault to contain these bills would require to be twenty-three feet long, twenty-two feet wide and twenty feet high.

When any duty is to be done, it is fortunate for you if you feel like doing it; but, if you do not feel like it, it is no reason for not doing it.—*Gladden*.

LOCAL NEWS.

LODGE MEETINGS.
OAKLAND LODGE, I. O. G. T., meets in Sturgis' Hall every Tuesday night.
LOCAL BRANCH, No. 35, of the Iron Hall, meets in same Hall 1st and 3d Saturday nights of each month.
ALTA LODGE, No. 57, K. of H., meets in same Hall 2d and 4th Thursday nights of each month.
MILWAUKEE LODGE, No. 122, I. O. O. F., meets in Lege's Hall every Monday night.
PATMON COUNCIL, No. 38, A. L. of H., meets in same Hall 2d and 4th Friday nights of each month.
The Y. M. C. A. of Oakland meets in the Pritchard Building Friday night of each week.

—Dr. J. Lee McComas returned Tuesday from his trip to New York.
—The first quarterly meeting for Oakland district will be held in the M. E. Church, Oakland, on Saturday and Sunday, Dec. 26th and 27th, 1885.

—A shooting match will be held at the Garrett Guard range, Tuesday, December 22d, when thirty-five turkeys will be contested for. The shooting will commence at 9 o'clock A. M.
—We were in error in our last issue as to the time of the December term of our Court. It will convene next Monday. We understand that both Judge Seyster and Hoffman will be present.

—John Harned, Esq., returned from the west, where he has been visiting for the past month, on Saturday last. He will act as county surveyor during the absence of Mr. Chisholm this winter. Those interested should make a note of this.

—Quarterly meetings will be held by Presiding Elder Lukin as follows: At Wesley Chapel, Cranecastle, Cal., Jan. 21 and 22; at Mt. Buola Church, New Germany, Jan. 8th and 10th; at Brandonville, Jan. 16th and 17th; at Johnstown, Jan. 30th and 31st.

—Mr. Henry Muhlenberg, Grantsville, is the authorized agent at that place. Subscription accounts will be received by him at the old postoffice stand. We hope our subscribers in that section will make a note of this and call and settle their accounts at once. We need the money.

—The roller skating rink in South Centre street, Cumberland, became a total wreck on Sunday afternoon. The brick front fell out into the street and the roof came down with an awful crash, but, fortunately, no one was near to receive any injury. The floor was uninjured, but the rink will not be rebuilt, as the craze for roller skating has subsided.

Church Services—Sunday.
M. E. Church—Preaching at 7 P. M. by Rev. J. Engle.

Garrett Memorial (Pres.) Church—Preaching at 11 A. M. and 7 P. M. by Rev. John S. Foulk.

St. Peter's, Cathedral—Preaching every Sunday at 10 o'clock A. M., except the second Sunday of each month.

The Boss Shooting Match.

A shooting match, contestants to use any kind of rifle with the hold on the Garrett Guard range, in Oakland, on Saturday, December 19th. One hundred valuable prizes, offered by Mr. Wm. Nydegger, will be contested for. This match will probably be the most exciting ever held in the county.

Yout Head Is Level Brother.

Every year every local paper gives from one hundred to five thousand dollars in free lines for the sole benefit of the vicinity in which it is located. No other agency can or will do this. The local editor, in proportion to his means, does more for his town than any other ten men, and in all fairness, man with man, he ought to be supported, not because you may happen to like or admire his writing, but because the local paper is the best investment a community can make. It may not be brilliant or crowded with great thought, but financially and on moral questions you will find the majority of the local papers do the most work for the least money of any one upon the face of the earth. Subscribe for and support by advertising in local papers, not for charity but as an investment.—*Western Empire.*

New Time Table—B. & O.

The following is the new time-table on the B. & O. R. R., which went into effect Dec. 13th, 1885.

GOING EAST.
No. 1.....7:30 A. M.
No. 3.....11:15 P. M.
No. 5.....12:30 P. M.
No. 7.....3:45 P. M.
No. 9.....6:00 A. M.
No. 11.....10:30 A. M.
No. 13.....1:15 P. M.
No. 15.....4:30 P. M.
No. 17.....7:45 P. M.
No. 19.....10:00 P. M.

GOING WEST.
No. 2.....9:10 P. M.
No. 4.....11:45 P. M.
No. 6.....12:20 P. M.
No. 8.....3:30 P. M.
No. 10.....5:45 P. M.
No. 12.....8:00 A. M.
No. 14.....11:00 A. M.
No. 16.....2:15 P. M.
No. 18.....5:30 P. M.
No. 20.....8:45 P. M.

It will be seen that the numbers have been reversed—the odd numbers going west and the even numbers going east.

HOLIDAY ANNOUNCEMENTS.

—See the toys, at Lakin's.
—Christmas goods at Nydegger's.
—Christmas cards, at Newman's.
—The best tobacco and cigars at Sincell's.
—Dolls by the dozen at Wm. Newman's.
—Some elegant clocks at the Bazaar.

—Nearest line of Holiday Goods in town, at Nydegger's Drug Store.
—The brightest, prettiest and best dolls, at Lakin's.
—Candies, common and French, always fresh, at Sincell's.
—Oysters always on hand at the 99 cent store.

—Go to Newman's for scrap, photograph and autograph albums.
—Silver-plated knives at Hyde's for \$2.00 per set, warranted.
—Christmas Cards in endless variety, at Nydegger's Drug Store.
—Holiday goods at Sturgis' Old Reliable Drug Store.
—The nicest and finest organ made is now for sale at the Bazaar.
—New goods at Hyde's Jewelry Store.

—Currants, raisins and citron for baking purposes, at C. C. Michael's.
—Sturgis has a large line of holiday goods. Call and examine them.
—At Sincell's you can get oysters in any style. Everything first class.
—U should go and C John Sincell's stock of Christmas goods.

—If you want anything in the line of currants, dates, figs or raisins, go to Newman's.
—Call and get all kinds of toys, candy, nuts and fruits at the 99 cent store.
—Leave your orders at Sincell's for a supply of oysters during the holidays.

—See Lakin's stock of cakes and crackers, the largest and freshest in town.
—Drums, bugles, flutes, harps, in fact a whole band, to be had at the 99 cent store.
—C. C. Michael has on hand a large lot of toys and holiday presents; also fresh candies, cakes and nuts.

—Just received, our Xmas stock of candy, so nice and fresh, at Lakin's.
—Everybody smiles at the rare bargains now offered by The American Bargain House.

—Christmas cards, prices from 1c. to 10c, at the 99 cent store, close to the railroad crossing.

—Lakin will supply Christmas trees with candy, toys, etc., at greatly reduced prices.

—Sincell's is the place to get your Christmas toys. He has a very large stock. Near the depot.

—Raisins, currants, fruits, etc., at John Sincell's, near the depot.

—If you want to get your lady friends a nice present examine Newman's stock before purchasing elsewhere.

—All sorts of dainty bits, such as candy, nuts, oranges, figs, raisins, cakes, etc., for Xmas, at Lakin's.

—Some beautiful works of art, pictures, bisque and wax dolls, in endless variety and sizes at the Bazaar.

—Lakin is selling candy, nuts, cakes, etc., at unapproachable, unmentionable, unanswerable, knock-down prices.

—So SAID THE DUDE.—I find no place like The American Bargain House to get a present for my girl, you know.

—Call and see Old Father Christmas at the 99 cent store. He will sell you anything on his counter for 5 cents.

—A first-class, new Singer Sewing machine will be traded for beef or mutton, by Nelson & Anderson, Oakland, Md.

—John Sincell invites everybody to come and examine his stock of Christmas goods before purchasing elsewhere.

—Some lovely toilet-sets, accoutrements, vases, glass candlesticks, all for prices away down, at the 99 cent store.

—Hyde will sell you a silver-plated easter for \$2.00. Don't have the vinegar and pepper all over the table when you can get a easter for \$2.00.

—If you want a good Oganette go to F. G. Hyde. He has one for sale with several feet of music, price \$1.50. This instrument is in first-class condition.

—John Sincell requests the ladies (especially the young ladies) to call and examine his large stock of Christmas goods, and sample his candies.

—Do you want toys, games, can dice, for Christmas presents to your little ones? Go to John Sincell's, near the depot. He has a large and well selected stock, and John knows how to wait upon customers.

—Don't fail to call at Nydegger's Drug Store before buying your Christmas and New Year's presents. He has the most complete assortment in town, and at the lowest prices.

—Fine toilet cases, writing desks and cases, work boxes, mirrors, photograph, autograph, and scrap albums, Christmas cards, etc., etc., at Nydegger's Drug Store.

—Don't give it away, but here is a special offer: A fine large chromo given away with every 50 cents' worth of goods bought at The American Bargain House.

—If you want to make any of your friends a Christmas present in the way of jewelry don't fail to examine F. G. Hyde's stock, the finest ever brought to Oakland.

—A late and festive for the benefit of the Oakland Catholic Church will be held today week, in the Pritchard Building. It will commence Christmas night and close New Year's night.

—Santa Claus is to remind you that "Merry Christmas" is near at hand, and announces that he will make his headquarters at William Newman's, where you may find a large assortment of toys, candies, cakes, cigars, etc.

—I sell for cash only, and guarantee my prices lower than anywhere else—nearly one third. Low prices have always been a specialty with me.

F. G. Hyde.
—Have you seen our stock of Xmas goods? If not, don't fail to call and see and get our prices, which are away below any other store in town. The American Bargain House.

—Go to F. G. Hyde and get a good Egin or Springfield watch for \$7.00. Chain, key and everything complete, guaranteed for 1 year. Prices must come down these times. He proposes to bring them down in his line of goods.

—Yard wide brown muslin 5 cts.; yard wide brown muslin, heaviest, 8 cts.; yard wide bleached muslin 7, 8 and 10 cts.; beautiful cashmere 30 cts.; remnants in heavy cloaks at almost any price; Lawton's flannels 30 cts.; yard; red flannels 20 to 33 cts.; 1 roll Ladies extra heavy cloth, 54 inches wide, for \$1.69 per yard, worth \$2.00; silk, cambric and linen handkerchiefs, 5, 10, 15 and 25 cts.; Christmas cards 5 to 2 cts.; genuine New Orleans molasses; everything cheap for cash. If you want to buy come in and I will sell to you cheap.

J. A. GRANT.

At Long Jim's.
Drums, horns, toys, trumpets, flutes, watches, cars, wagons, banks, engines, tin toys, rubber toys, Chinese toys, toy chests, gum balls, kitchen sets, parlor sets, doll carriages, &c. Corn cob crusher prices, at Lakin's.

Christmas Goods.
Santa Claus has appointed Mr. John Sincell one of his agents in Oakland to distribute to his young friends Christmas goods during the coming holidays. There you may find an endless variety of toys, candies, nuts, cakes, fruits, &c. Call and see his huge stock in his new storehouse on Railroad street, near the depot.

Holiday Goods at Sturgis'.
While you are looking about for Christmas Goods, don't forget to give Sturgis a call. He has a large and complete line suitable for holiday presents, consisting in part of Watches, Jewelry, Spectacles, Eyeglasses, Christmas Cards, Holiday Books, Toilet Articles, Perfumes, &c., &c., with prices to suit the hard times.

Holiday Goods at C. B. Cropp's.
Oranges, lemons, figs, dates, currants, raisins and citron, at Cropp's. All kinds of nuts at Cropp's. Cheery stone brand oysters—best in market. Leave orders for the holidays at Cropp's.

Xmas cakes baked to order. 2 large bars soap for 5c. Fine candy and cigars, at Cropp's.

Public Sale.
The undersigned will offer at public sale, for cash, at his residence in Oakland, on Tuesday, Dec. 22d, 1885, commencing at 10 o'clock, A. M., all his household goods, consisting of parlor, dining room and kitchen furniture. This furniture is mostly new and of the best quality. An excellent chance to secure bargains, for cash.

O. W. HEISKELL.

New Store at Grantsville.
I have started at the old Postoffice stand a book, stationery and fancy goods store. Fancy stationery and school supplies a specialty. I have also just added a general line of family groceries, tobacco and cigars. I have on hand a complete line of Xmas toys; also Christmas and New Year cards, scrap pictures, &c. Give me a call and convince yourself.

L. MUELENBERG.

Death of an Old Citizen.

Died, December 10th, 1885, at his residence in Oakland, Peter Shirer, in the 83d year of his age, after a long illness, which he bore with christian fortitude. Deceased was born in Somerset county, Pennsylvania, and removed to this county about thirty-five or forty years ago, locating near the Red House. He came with his family to Oakland in 1831, and continued to reside here until his death. He was highly respected by all who knew him. He was a member of the Oakland Presbyterian church. His remains were interred in the Odd-Fellows Cemetery Dec. 12th, after services at his late residence, conducted by Rev. J. S. Foulk, his pastor. He leaves an aged wife, nine children and a number of grand and great-grand children, who will sincerely mourn his departure.

Election of Officers.

At a meeting of Patmos Council No. 386, American Legion of Honor, the following officers were chosen for the ensuing year:
Commander—George W. Logge.
Vice-Commander—J. S. Davis.
Scribe—Dr. E. H. Bartlett.
Past Commander—E. D. Kepner.
Secretary—W. P. Townsend.
Collector—E. Z. Tower.
Treasurer—W. H. Tower.
Chaplain—John W. Smith.
Guide—George D. White.
Warden—Daniel Miller.
Sentry—Arthur Townsend.
Trustees—D. E. Offutt, Arthur Townsend and J. W. Veitch.
Representative—E. J. Fringer.
Alternate—E. D. Kepner.

At a meeting of Sheafeld Lodge No. 122, I. O. O. F., the following officers were elected for the ensuing term:

N. G.—C. B. Cropp.
V. G.—John H. Riley.
Rec. Secretary—Dr. S. Townsend.
Per. Secretary—G. W. Merrill.
Treasurer—G. W. Logge.
Chaplain—E. D. Kepner.
Marshal—M. L. Scott.
Trustees—W. H. Tower, E. D. Kepner, Lloyd Chambers and David Little.
Representative to Grand Lodge—Dr. S. Townsend.

Burning a Colored Orphanage.

The burning of the colored orphanage at Chattanooga, Tenn., three weeks ago, was supposed to have been caused by a defective flue, but subsequent events go to prove that the fire was the work of incendiarism. The fifty-four orphans who were sheltered within its walls have since been cared for in some barracks belonging to the city, but since then three attempts have been made to burn the temporary shelter. The Home was the result of several years' labor on the part of Mrs. A. S. Steele, for a number of years a resident of Deer Park, and well known in this county, and cost her an expenditure of \$3,000. The building was insured for \$2,000. At the time of the fire Mrs. Steele was at her father's residence in Revere, having gone North to present the Freedmen's cause in some of the New England churches. She returned to Chattanooga at once, and was gratified in finding that the accident, as she then believed it to be, had awakened the sympathies of the best people in the country, who had contributed generously of articles necessary to keep the homeless children from suffering.

Elder Hill.

The weather has been very cold here. Sunday we had a severe eastern storm.

There is yet some corn standing out.

Mr. Wm. Hinebaugh was in this section last week filling out pension papers.

Our supervisor was working the road last Saturday.

Andrew Sharfizer was through here last week.

Sheep buyers are in this neighborhood. Prices are better than heretofore.

Mr. Isiah Friend recently purchased a new wagon and a new sewing machine.

Our school here is doing reasonably well. It is a large school in a small house. We will be obliged to put some of the little ones up on shelves.

Hunting season is nearly over and but little game has been taken.

Miss Sarah Conaway, who had been visiting across the mountains, has returned home.

Mr. James Conaway is visiting at his father's.

Christmas and New Year on the B. & O.
The B. & O., as usual, will extend Holiday greetings in the shape of Round Trip Tickets at greatly reduced rates over their entire system. The low rates go into effect at all stations on the Main Line and branches east of Ohio River, including the Pittsburgh Division, on the city-third, and those who go to take Christmas turkey with friends may remain until after New Year and enjoy themselves to the utmost.

If they do not want to go on that date they can purchase tickets on the twenty-fourth, twenty-fifth, thirtieth and thirty-first of December, also January first. These tickets are all good to return until January fourth, inclusive. The plan adopted by this company of issuing Round Trip Tickets has been in vogue for several years, and has become not only popular with their patrons but quite successful in a pecuniary point of view. For further information see large posters or call on Station Agents.

Catch on—Join the procession to THE AMERICAN BARGAIN HOUSE.



WASHINGTON, GA., Dec. 15.—General Robert Toombs died here this evening at 6 o'clock.

A New York merchant, residing on Hancock street, Brooklyn, although a gentleman of comfortable means, has frequent economical fits. Desiring to surprise his wife upon her return from the country, Mr. concluded to undertake the task of varnishing his dining room, which had lost some of its lustre. After devoting some time to searching for a pot of varnish which had been used on previous occasions, the merchant, restless and with ruffled sleeves, commenced the job which, after a labor of over eight hours, he finished to his entire satisfaction. The following morning he rose early, and his first mission was to examine his work. Greatly to his surprise, he found that the "varnish" had not dried a particle, although both doors and windows had been left open. A closer examination disclosed the fact that he had not found the pot of varnish, and had varnished his dining room with maple syrup!

Baltimore Live Stock Market.

CATTLE.—The market to-day showed its usual sluggishness, not differing materially in that regard from the experience of several weeks past. Prices were generally regarded as 1 to 1c. lower than last week, considering quality and general make-up of the grades. There were a number of lots of superior Christmas cattle on the market, which were bought by our home butchers, while there was a fair representation of the common grades. Prices ranged at 2c. a lb., with most sales at 3 1/2c. to 4c. Myers & Houseman sold some superior Ohio Christmas heaves to John W. D. Pentz and Adam Appel at 5c. lb., the highest price quoted.

HOGS.—The quality of the offerings ranges very good—fully equal to what it has been for several weeks past. Trade is generally reported fair in all the yards, the supply being moderate—a few hundred less than last week's offerings. Prices range from 5 to 5 1/2c. net, with a few extra selections a shade higher. Some of the last week's hogs sold at 5 1/2c. to 6c. **SHEEP.**—Trade is more dull than it has been for a number of weeks past, all dealers complaining of its extreme slowness. The offerings number only about half as many as last week. It is therefore more than equal to the very limited demand, butchers buying very slowly, and there being none sold to go out of the market. Prices of Sheep 12 1/2c. and a few extra a shade higher. Lambs 3c. 1/2c. gross. Same time last year sheep sold at 2 1/2c. 1/2c.; lambs 3c. 1/2c., and few at either extreme.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HELP for working people. Send 10 cents postage, and we will mail you free, a royal, valuable sample box of goods that will put you in the way of making more money in a few days than you ever thought possible at any business. Capital not required. You can live at home and work in spare time, or all the time. All of both sexes, of all ages, gradually increase their money-making right away. Send no money now. We will send you a list of goods, and you will see the business we make this unparalleled offer. To all who are not well satisfied, we will send \$1 to pay for the trouble of writing us. Full particulars directions, etc., sent free. Immediate payment absolutely sure for all who start at once. Don't delay. Address: NIXSON & CO., Portland, Maine.

WIN more money than at anything else by making an agency for the best selling book in the world. Send no money now. We will send you a list of goods, and you will see the business we make this unparalleled offer. To all who are not well satisfied, we will send \$1 to pay for the trouble of writing us. Full particulars directions, etc., sent free. Immediate payment absolutely sure for all who start at once. Don't delay. Address: NIXSON & CO., Portland, Maine.

A PRIZE. Send 6 cents for postage, and receive free, a costly box of goods which will help you to make more money right away. Send no money now. We will send you a list of goods, and you will see the business we make this unparalleled offer. To all who are not well satisfied, we will send \$1 to pay for the trouble of writing us. Full particulars directions, etc., sent free. Immediate payment absolutely sure for all who start at once. Don't delay. Address: NIXSON & CO., Portland, Maine.

\$200,000. In presents given away. Send no money now. We will send you a list of goods, and you will see the business we make this unparalleled offer. To all who are not well satisfied, we will send \$1 to pay for the trouble of writing us. Full particulars directions, etc., sent free. Immediate payment absolutely sure for all who start at once. Don't delay. Address: NIXSON & CO., Portland, Maine.

A GIFT. Send 10 cents for postage, and receive free, a costly box of goods which will help you to make more money right away. Send no money now. We will send you a list of goods, and you will see the business we make this unparalleled offer. To all who are not well satisfied, we will send \$1 to pay for the trouble of writing us. Full particulars directions, etc., sent free. Immediate payment absolutely sure for all who start at once. Don't delay. Address: NIXSON & CO., Portland, Maine.

LAND! Claims a specialty. Warrants, HEAD CERTIFICATES and all kinds of LAND, TRIP tickets and more. Send no money now. We will send you a list of goods, and you will see the business we make this unparalleled offer. To all who are not well satisfied, we will send \$1 to pay for the trouble of writing us. Full particulars directions, etc., sent free. Immediate payment absolutely sure for all who start at once. Don't delay. Address: NIXSON & CO., Portland, Maine.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

COMMISSIONERS' MEETING.

OFFICE OF THE
COUNTY COMMISSIONERS,
OAKLAND, MD., Dec. 15th, 1885.
The County Commissioners of Garrett county will meet in their office at Oakland, on Monday, January 4th, 1886, for the purpose of appointing Road Supervisors and Constables.
All present supervisors are hereby notified to file their accounts on or before the date of this meeting.
By order
W. H. HAGANS,
Clerk.

ROAD APPLICATION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY given that application will be made to the County Commissioners after thirty days from the first publication of this notice for the appointment of a road, to leave a public county road, beginning at the Wm. M. Miller farm, passing through the lands of W. Parre, Edward H. Hargrove, S. A. Miller and Henry Bauch, to intersect the multiple on the farm known as the Steichor Miller farm.
ED. H. HARGROVE,
P. M. MILLER,
HENRY BAUCH.

NOTICE TO DELINQUENT TAXPAYERS!

All delinquent tax payers for the years 1884 and 1885, are hereby notified that they will save trouble by paying the same before January 1st, 1886, as all taxes due are and unpaid at that time will be collected by law without further notice. During any absence at Annapolis (in winter, my books will be left with G. S. Hamlin, Esq.)
R. T. BROWNING,
Collector.

THE WHEELING INTELLIGENCER!

DAILY, SEMI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY.

The year 1886 will include a long season of Congress, in which the tariff and the condition of the elective franchise of the country will be fully discussed. The labor interests of the country will attract increasing attention. The INTELLIGENCER will cover thoroughly and impartially every matter of public interest, always taking the lead in state affairs.

ONLY ONE DOLLAR A YEAR

For the Cheapest and Best Family Newspaper in W. Va.

WEEKLY INTELLIGENCER

is published every Thursday morning with the news of the week in compact shape. It contains interesting special, current, and general news, and is a valuable source of information. It is published for the home circle, and is a valuable source of information. It is published for the home circle, and is a valuable source of information.

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—DEALERS IN—
General Merchandise, Country Produce, &c., &c.,
CORNER OAK AND THIRD STREETS,
OAKLAND, MD.

Will open a branch store Cor. 10th and 11th Sts., Northwest, in the City of Washington, where they will sell all kinds of produce, and will be the interest of all having produce for sale to call and see them. They will take produce in trade and pay the highest cash prices for all goods of first quality.

P. S.—The books and accounts belonging to the late firm of A. Nelson, up to July 15th, have been placed in the hands of J. A. Taylor, Esq., for collection. This has been done to avoid complication in the accounts of the two firms. Prompt payment will save trouble.
Oakland, Oct. 15th, 1885—JF.

HENRY ALBRIGHT,

—Manufacturer of—
Boots and Shoes,
Wagner's old stand, Railroad street,
OAKLAND, MD.

Repairing neatly and promptly done.
Nov. 21, 85—12

FOR SALE.

SOLDIER LOTS

The Republican.

JAS. A. HAYDEN, Publisher.
OAKLAND, GARRETT CO., MD.

THE STAR IN THE EAST.

From hoary kingdoms of olden times,
A star that shined the lustre of the heavy
Shaking their deers of flame!

A splendid caravan, from desert depths
They dashed their royal way!
Gold wrought in all strange characters and
Their houses caught the ray.

The shining stallions arched their necks and
rang
The stately camels stretched like monoliths
Their shadows on the plains.

Treasure of perfumes and of precious stones
Weighed them, and wondrous robes
Of scarlet cloths, woven at the wane of moon
And at the great sea's ebb;

And oils and gums, the ooze of sacred trees
In eucalyptus-leaves,
Which they had treasured for the day
When the great king should come.

There little Melchior, King of Nubia, came
With gold to signify
Possession of the empire of the earth
And kinship to a prophet.

And Chaldean monarch, the old Belshazzar,
Brought incense, for the sign
That prayer and praise should find divinity
In manger or in shrine.

But Jasper, black, and of a mighty make,
And of rich Tarshish King,
Brought neither gold nor incense, but
Lament and woe.

And with them, and before them, the great
Star,
That up the eastern coast,
Outstripping comets and white-bearded orbs,
Came leading heaven's hosts.

While all black art of dark astrology,
With incantations gray,
That signs and omens trembled to regard,
Showed where the young child lay.

The young child, who not yet a fortnight old,
Among the oxen slept,
Where angels hushed upon a drooping wing
And all the sweet watch kept.

Chiefs of old heathenry, how long, how far,
They journeyed hither, and a called
What tribute and what treasure did they
Bring to the young child?

What costly travel and what toilsome march
Were theirs, too, that great press
Which followed on the young child's feet
Up from the wilderness?

But we, on whom for twice a thousand years
The Star in the East has shone—
What had we, that we should not find
To make the truth our own?

Up from what deserts do we hither spur
To consecrate our King?
To God, in Christ, and in his humanity,
What tribute do we bring?

We look on the immensity of space
And count all creeds a song;
We let the dungeoned prisoner write in
Blood the story of his wrong.

So we lose no bubble of the wine,
In the rose crown of the East,
We care not for the pierced Virgin,
We crown the senses King!

Brief crown that the bubble breaks,
With the rose crown of the East,
Shall reveal then with the leafy worm
And the dark fruit of graves!

Dart forth your white and awful light, O
Star,
Wither this King to dust!
Lead us a path to the Father's throne,
We would not cross a spot!

Wither this King to dust!
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HARMLESS LIARS.

What the Customers Say in a Fashionably
Jewelry Store.

"I want it for a friend," he said,
bunching like a young girl and looking
very uncomfortable. It was in a South
field street jewelry store, and the un-

happy youth with the red cheeks was
asking for a wedding ring. He had a
little bit of silk between his finger and
thumb, and he repeated nervously to

the polite gentleman behind the counter
"I want it for a friend—this is the
measurement." Luckily it does not

require long to choose a wedding ring
"An old fable, a fiction that almost
every man who buys a wedding ring

employs," said the jeweler, as the cus-
tomer disappeared. "Of course, the
man who will put that ring upon the

finger of the bride, but he says he
wants it for a friend. There are plenty
of other who lie to me about this

country. Some behind it, you say? I
dare say, but a tradesman's lies about
his wares are explainable, if not ex-

cusable, on business grounds, while
some of the little lies of our customers
are fantastic tales that one can not

account for on any theory at all.
"I have customers who tell lies de-
liberately, and so far as I can see, an

unnecessarily. For example, there is a
resident of this city, wealthy and wise
and, if persistent fabrication is

his hobby, he is fond of jewelry,
and has good taste. Solitaire rings are
his favorites. One day in almost every

month he rushes into the store, knocks
over a stool or two, perhaps scarce
some lady customers nearly to death,

and makes me instinctively reach for
my revolver. Then he gasps out: "I
want to see some diamond rings—awful

hurry—catch train—start for Washing-
ton—half hour."
"This spasm generally lasts two

minutes. Afterward he settles quietly
down and perhaps spends an hour look-
ing at diamonds. He never varies his

formula, is always just on the point of
going to Washington, and I happen to
know he never goes. A remarkable

romancer comes from a good family.
She is a widow, and has money, and I
often wonder she does not find a mate

again, she is so pretty. At intervals
she comes back and weaves a pretty
little story for my special benefit.

There is a variety about her tales which
makes them charming. They are as
ingenious as fairy tales, and my dear

little girl. She had some magnificent
diamond earrings, the handiwork of
stones and the best cut of any I have

seen in this city. She wore them in her
ears when she entered the store. "Mr.

—, I want you to take these ear-
rings," she said, putting them down be-
fore me, "and make the settings lighter.

They are too heavy, and my doctor says
such a strain upon the lobe of the ear
is very injurious." The setting could

not well have been made lighter—
a mere cobweb filigree. I knew my cus-
tomer too well to tell her so. I took

the earrings and did have some of the
gold taken away, and sent them back to
her.

Yesterday she came again and told
me that she had been told by a friend
to have the diamonds more securely set

in her earrings. She wanted them all
most wrapped in gold net-work. They
are being so sent now. You will

hardly believe me when I tell you that
in the last two years I have set and re-
set those diamonds twenty times, and

every time my lady has had a new
reason for making the change. "Why
should she object to acknowledge that

she is proud and fond of her
diamonds is more or less acquainted."
Pittsburgh Chronicle.

ROUGH GAMES.

Why Most of the Attacks on Base and Foot
Base and Foot.

We have received a letter the writer
of which complains of the brutality of
the baseball and foot-ball games of the
day. It is true there are some dangers

connected with them, and yet they are
good games, and when not carried to
excess are not to be frowned upon.

These games require a certain amount
of courage, and the college boy who is
not willing to run some risk had better

stick to his Greek roots and become
round shouldered and dumb. Some-
times the shins, then again the head,

and once in awhile the ribs feel as
though they had been struck by a pile
driver; but when a fellow can stand up

against these mishaps and is anxious
only to win in spite of them, he is in
part fitting himself to become a bank

president, able to carry the institution
through a panic.
"Play can be too rough, and it can be

made needlessly dangerous. Still, it
helps to train a steady eye, to develop
needed nerve, to give one a level head,

and to encourage willingness to take
the brunt of a manly contest. The
rough and tumble of life requires moral

as well as physical brawn, and if a boy
learns to measure his own resources, a
finger or two out of joint are a cheap

enough price to pay for the knowledge."
N. Y. Herald.

Cheerfulness.

To preserve a cheerful frame of mind,
every one must have interests out-
side of himself. We may safely affirm

that the man who uniformly meets us
with an animated expression, a hope-
ful aspect, and a frank and cordial

greeting, is not a selfish or self-centered
man. He is glad and sorry for more
than his own successes or failures; he

is interested in many things at least
apart from their relation to himself.
Nothing more effectively weighs down

the spirits, contracts the sources of
pleasure, and darkens the countenance,
than the exclusive thought of and ref-

erence to personal interests; and no one
can hope to maintain a cheerful disposi-
tion, or to exert an inspiring influence,

until he takes an genuine interest in
other things and other people. N. Y.
Leds.

It is said to be almost impossible
for Europeans to learn the language of
the natives of Congo.

EYE PAINTING.

Account of a Visit to a New York Artist
Who Covers Up Black Optics.

The young man whose statement
that he obtained his black eye by
running against an open door in the

dark was received with some incredulity
was obliged to repeat this story so often
that he decided to undergo the opera-

tion known as having the eye painted,
in order that he might not perjure him-
self beyond redemption. He had a

ragged collection of having seen a
sign, "Black Eyes Painted Here," while
riding on a Third Avenue street car

through the Bowery, and he ac-
cordingly mounted the front platform
of one of those cars and rode down to

find the place. He found it without
any difficulty in the vicinity of Chatham
Square, a location where the trade in

black eyes ought to flourish, by the
way.
The first sign, "Black Eyes Painted

Here," pointed around a corner. Here
another sign on a photographer's case
pointed to a hallway, and on every

landing and at the foot of every flight
of stairs was the sign: "Photograph
Gallery. Black Eyes Painted."

Indicating a surprising versa-
tility on the part of the artist. Up these
four flights of stairs the youth with the

black eye toiled perspiring, and finally
found himself in the photographer's re-
ception room, where two or three young

men were waiting. It was totally un-
necessary for the young man with the
black eye to announce what he had

come for. The eye saved him the
trouble, and the young woman in charge
of the gallery said: "Gen'l'man to

be painted in a minute." The other
young women giggled, the embur-
rassed young man cheered up a

trifle, and the young man with the
black eye looked as dignified and un-
concerned as was possible under the

circumstances.
It was a very superior person who, at
the expiration of a few minutes, during

which the patient held a newspaper
before his face and affected to be in-
terested in it, came out into the recep-

tion room. He did not need to be in-
formed that the young man had called
for either, but bade him summarily:

"Come in here!" and led him into the
photographing room under the sky-
light. "Take a seat," he said, pointing

to a chair before the camera.
"I don't want my picture taken, you
know," said the young man with the

black eye, and added a feeble joke about
looking better for a photograph when
his eye got well.

The black-eye artist ignored the joke
and said: "I know you don't want me
to paint."

He proceeded to mix up a spec-
ies of white paint on a palette, an
occupation that required several min-

utes, during which time the young man
with the black eye engaged in a hope-
less struggle to close his eyes. The

assistant—a dirty boy of the Bowery
type—out of contentment. It was hope-
less, because the boy only stared at the

black eye and grinned. Finally the
man who had been called in to paint the
black eye and the young man asked:

"What is that stuff?"
"That's a secret," responded the
artist.

"Well, is there any danger of its in-
juring my eye?" pursued the young
man.

"Naw," said the artist, briskly. "It's
nothing and concealing. Look up
the roof and see."

The young man with the black eye
glazed heavenward, and the artist ap-
plied the brush, whereupon the young

man voluntarily closed his eyes.
"Open that eye," said the artist
sternly, pausing with his brush uplifted.

The young man meekly did as he was
bidden, and the artist painted the face
of the young man with the black eye

half an inch below. When he got
through the young man's face felt as if
a heavy plaster was pasted over it.

The black-eye artist brought him a mirror,
and as the other gazed into it, said:
"Don't get any soap that, or rub with

atowel. Fifty cents." The young man
found that the preparation was some-
what of the color of the skin that the

fact that it had been applied was only a
parent upon close scrutiny. He ven-
tured to ask the artist if he did much

business. "I paint about two men
every day," the artist, who was a
youth of very few words, said. "There's

always two or three fights a night
around here, and I can fix a man up so
even his wife won't know he's been

hurt. You see a black eye is always
worse the second and third days, and
I have to paint it at first so that the dis-

coloration spreads and mends. Yes,
it requires skill to paint a man's eye.
And the young man with the painted

eye stepped out into the street, and was
saluted by the young lady in the recep-
tion room with the remark: "Now you

look like a white man again. Next time
you get into a fight you know where to
go." N. Y. Sun.

Fire-Proof Writing Paper.

A paper which will withstand an im-
mense heat without rendering the writ-
ing illegible, may be made of an asbes-

tos body coated on one or both sides in
combination with a thin writing paper
coated or impregnated with salt.

The heat has the effect of forming a thin
glaze which will combine with the as-
bestos body. The thin coating of salt

may be applied to the paper with a
brush or by means of a bath, and com-
bined with the asbestos body by the use

of a cotton compress or by con-
tact with a solution of soda, to which should
be added a small portion of carbonate of

lime, to set the mixture. The asbestos
or coaline paper may be united by being
subjected to an extreme heat, the thin

surface is consumed or destroyed, leaving
the metallic or incombustible part of
the ink, which has penetrated or

penetrated the thin paper, plainly legible
on the asbestos body.—Paper Trade
Journal.

The short-hair craze among women
is subsiding a great deal faster than the
hair will grow out.—Lancet Critica.

TEMPERANCE READING.

A "Sad Accident" to One Who Was
Universally Liked, Having No Enemy
But Himself.

It was early evening. The lamps
were beginning to shine out here and
there, and men and women who had

finished their days work were hurrying
home to supper. The door of a neat
little home stood partly open. A man

was near it, evidently just starting out
to begin his work.
"I am sorry you have to go back to

night work," his wife was saying. She
looked pale and troubled.
"So am I," he answered, "but never

mind, dear, perhaps it won't be long."
He was about to step out, when he
stopped, and he spoke and went

out through the door. She looked after
him with her eyes full of tears. "If
he should begin again," she said: "oh,

if he should!"
"Mamma," called a tall, slender girl
from the room, "come and tell me
what pattern to choose for father's

slippers; I want to commence em-
broidering to-night. His birth-
day isn't very far off, you know."

"Bertha and I are going to club to-
gether and get him that new book he
wanted," said another girl, evidently

her sister; "we heard him speak of it
and we have money enough to buy it."
The woman turned and went to her

house and shut the door.
The man went on down the street
and was soon busily engaged at his

case, away up in the highest story of a
tall building.
His fingers went back and forth,

black and forth, picking up the bits of
black, setting up line after line of
what in the morning would appear

in the great daily. Out over the city he
could see the lights beginning to shine,
and gradually the hum in the streets

below him grew less and less.
All about him were men working
away steadily at the bits of metal. He

could hear the press click, click, as
they went on with their part of the
work.
The gas started. Now and then one

of the men spoke briefly, generally
something about the work.
Some of them went to their coats

occasionally where they hung on the
wall and drank from bottles in the
pockets. One offered his to the silent

worker beside him, but he shook his
head.
"What," called a gay young fellow

across the room, "you given up the
bottle, Menson; what will happen
next?"
The men laughed.

The lights in the houses died out after
awhile, the noises on the street grew
less and less. The men went to their

bottles and passed them back
and forth from hand to hand. Menson
was growing tired. He was not as

young as he had been when he began
to work at the type, and the smell of
the liquor came to him as he worked

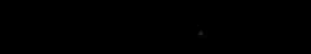
and grew weary and more weary.
He longed for one taste, just one, "to
help him out," "to rest him." Yet,

when a lad near him took the bottle
and began to taste the liquor he touch-
ed his arm and said: "Don't. I began at

your age; I wanted to be smart; don't
begin."
But the boy laughed and drank.

The hours went by and the presses
clicked louder and the noises on the
street grew less and less.

"Here, Menson," said a man, com-
ing across the room, "here is some of
the best French brandy. Just taste it;



NOT AN ENTHUSIAST.
The Consequences of a Typical Landlord's Braggadocio.

One day last summer a man from Northern Texas moved to San Antonio with his family. He had been looking around for a house, and yesterday he found a man who had a house to rent near the Alamo. The owner of the house had observed that almost all strangers were filled with enthusiasm

Fancy muffs of fur, velvet, plush, broche, silk, and satin in combination and trimmed with lace, beads, motifs, pendants, ribbon, feathers, and tinsel embroidery, come in all sorts of odd and artistic forms, resembling reticule, pouches, fans, ammonaires, Oriental capes, medallions, lozenges, and moon full, gibbous, and crescent. They are, as a rule, suspended around the neck with fancy ribbons that may be of color and materials of the muff.—*N. Y. Sun*

"Well, now, who would have thought it! And only last year they said I was going to marry Deacon Pinney."

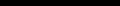
"How many did you say it was, Jane?"

"A hundred and twenty-two. We declare! Who'd have thought it?"

Puck

have been preaching sermons of special interest to the young men, it seems that the proper time has at length arrived for the young men themselves to take a slight interest in their welfare. This brings to our view an important question, viz.: How are we to save thousands of young men who too often are rushing headlong down to the depths of ruin and misery?

To make a successful move in behalf of the general improvement of the young men, it seems reasonable to



(Continued from page 60)

THE REPUBLICAN.

OAKLAND, MARYLAND.

JAS. A. HAYDEN,
Editor and Proprietor.

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One copy, one year, \$1.00
Six months,75
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TERMS OF ADVERTISING.
First insertion, 10 cents per square of 10 lines
1 cent per square for each additional inser-
tion. Special contracts for advertising longer
than three months.

SATURDAY, DEC. 26, 1885.

Pay Your Subscription.

A large number of our patrons are allowing their subscription accounts to run from year to year without apparently giving this, to us, important matter, any consideration at all. This is not right. We are obliged to pay cash for paper, labor, and many other things that go to make up a newspaper, and sometimes, as at present, find it almost impossible to meet our obligations, while we have over one thousand dollars standing on the subscription account alone, ranging from \$1.50 to \$13.50. Don't put off payment any longer, but come forward at once and help us.

Attention is called to the *Baltimore Sun* prospectus in another column. The *Sun* has a world wide reputation for accuracy in the news it contains and opinions it expresses. The *Weekly Sun* should have a large circulation in our county.

Mr. Phelps, our minister to London, has put a quietus upon the hopes of hundreds of persons in this country who claimed a share in the Lawrence Townley estate by declaring that there is no such estate, no family of that designation, and no money in the Bank of England belonging to such estate or to any claimant.

In the United States Court at Atlanta, Georgia, Thursday, Judge McCoy decided the contested election cases growing out of the recent Prohibition election there. The Judge refused to continue the injunction restraining the ordinary for announcing result of the election, and decided the case against the liquor men on every point made. There is in the bill adopted a provision that Georgia wines may be sold as wines from other States that were excluded. That portion of the bill, Judge McCoy decides was unconstitutional and that no wines could be sold.

Sixty delegates, representing liquor organizations in 17 counties, met at Reading last week and organized the "Liquor League of Pennsylvania." Branch organizations are to be effected in all the counties of the State. The League proposes to enter the political arena, in opposition to all legislation hostile to "a well regulated license law," and pledge its membership to support only "those candidates for public office, irrespective of party, who pledge themselves in favor of fair laws for the regulation of the liquor traffic." These liquor dealers are wise in arranging their line of battle. They don't propose any such nonsense as a "third party" organization, but mean to bring their influence to bear on existing political parties.

The Business Situation—Price of Wheat.

The leading newspapers of the country continue to view the business outlook as decidedly hopeful. This is particularly true in regard to iron. The New York *Tribune* believes that the firmness and advance in the iron market have come to stay and the Chicago *Tribune* concurs in this view.

In regard to export relations of the country toward Europe the former paper has the following remarks:

As affecting our commercial relations with other countries, the grain speculation is the one dark spot on the horizon. It is too late to question at what price the producer can afford to sell the crop of wheat which is already invested. It has been proven that the country has a surplus of 160,000,000 bushels for export. If it is exported, whatever it brings will add so much to the national wealth; holding it in elevators and calling each bushel the equivalent of a gold five-dollar piece, or any other fancy figure, is impoverishing the Nation. It now has been demonstrated that Europe does not want and will not take our wheat at our present valuation; perhaps it will not take it fifteen cents lower; but it will at some figure, for every week it is taking large quantities from Eastern Europe and India. Yet speculators now are carrying 54,000,000 bushels of wheat at a valuation ten cents higher than a year ago, when the visible supply was only 43,000,000 bushels, and are

encouraging the Western farmers to hold back their supplies with promises of higher prices in the future. An advance in the foreign exchanges to the specie shipping point might prick the bubble; at this time we are more likely to draw upon our wheat reserves than upon our gold reserves to settle foreign balances. The receipts at the western points last week again were small, and the movement eastward from them was almost nothing. But despite of small receipts speculators found it difficult to hold the price, and it closed the week with a decline of 3 cents. Corn was about 14 cents lower, and provisions also were weak; pork off 40 cents and lard 15 cents.

The Polygamy Bill.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—The polygamy bill reported back to-day by Senator Edmunds from the Judiciary Committee, provides that in any prosecution under the statutes of the United States, for bigamy, polygamy, or unlawful cohabitation, the lawful husband or wife of the accused shall be a competent witness, and may be compelled to testify; that an attack upon a witness may be issued without a previous subpoena when there is reasonable grounds to believe that the witness will refuse to obey a subpoena, that every marriage ceremony in the territories shall be certified in writing the certificate to be signed by each of the parties and by the officer or priest performing the ceremony, such certificate to be prima facie evidence of the facts when produced in court. Failure to furnish a certificate is made punishable by fine and imprisonment; that all records of marriage kept by official functionaries shall be subject to the inspection of United States officials and refusal to permit this is punishable by fine and imprisonment; that it shall not be lawful for any female to vote at any election hereafter held in the territory of Utah for any public purpose whatever; that the laws of Utah in respect to estates of deceased persons and in respect to the guardianship of persons and property of infants and in respect to persons and the property of persons not of sound mind are disapproved and annulled; that the laws of Utah recognizing the capacity of illegitimate children to inherit a father's property are annulled, and no illegitimate child born subsequent to the passage of this act shall be entitled to any share of the inheritance; that the laws of Utah which provide that prosecution for adultery can only be commenced on complaint of the husband or wife are annulled; that the acts of the Utah legislature assembled recognizing the corporation known as the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints and ordinances of the so-called general assembly of the State of Deseret incorporating its body are annulled. Adultery is made punishable by imprisonment for not more than three years, and in case of fornication by an unmarried man or woman, each is to be punished by not more than six months imprisonment or \$100 fine.

Queries for Cleveland.

INDIANAPOLIS, Dec. 17.—W. D. Fouke, a Republican member of the Indiana State Senate, who refused to vote for Blaine, and a prominent member of the Indiana Civil Service Association, recently addressed 198 letters, indiscriminately, to postmasters suspended in this State, and 102 letters to Presidential postmasters elsewhere, inquiring of each the cause of suspension, whether any charges had been made, whether there was any investigation or opportunity for investigation or defense. To those letters he received 157 replies. Some showed that the officers had resigned or that their term had expired, a few failed to answer the questions, but 136 gave the desired information. In only two instances, one in Indiana and one in New York had there been any investigation. In every other case no notice of any charges had been given, no cause assigned, no opportunity afforded for defense, denial or explanation. In a large number of cases the first information on the subject received by the postmaster suspended was by newspaper report or up in presentation of the order of suspension by the new appointee.

In fifteen cases in Indiana the change was attributed to the Congressman in the district the successor having been promised the office in some instances. Sometimes the parties learned by hearsay and street rumor that charges of offensive partisanship had been preferred. In ten cases in Indiana and in eleven cases elsewhere a request was made for information respecting the charges, and no such opportunity for investigation, but no such opportunity was given, nor were the charges disclosed.

Mr. Fouke communicated to President Cleveland personally the results of his inquiries, together with the names of the postmasters in

question. The President approved his course. He stated that he considered it impracticable to inform the postmasters of charges against them; that this would be to turn the question of their removal into a judicial investigation; that they were continually protesting, objecting and asking for copies of the charges, but these could not be furnished them. The President said that he had great difficulty in bringing many of his party friends up to his ideas of this reform and that Indiana was particularly bad State in that respect. Mr. Fouke thinks that such facts as he has collected are not calculated to convince Republicans who did not vote for Mr. Blaine that any permanent redemption of the civil service from the spoils system is likely to come out the Democratic party.

Trouble for the Senate.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—The Senate will not touch any of the nominations until after the holiday recess and then executive sessions will be in order every day for a month. The committees to which the nomination have been referred will consume considerable time in investigating contested cases, and it may be said that never before have so many charges been brought against appointed persons or against those made by President Cleveland. Of course these charges have not been made public, but enough is known to substantiate the claim of a great deal of opposition to the appointments.

There are in Washington at present a great number of people who have been delighted by the Democrats and Republicans alike of nearly all the States in the country, and particularly by the west preferring charges against some of the people appointed. These charges cover all classes of appointments and the opposition is a popular one in many instances so that the Senate cannot but consider before confirming.

There is one thing certain, and that is that the nominations will not go through with the expedition that has heretofore been the custom. Half a dozen Republican Senators, while reticent upon the subject, are looked to as the champions of the people against distasteful appointments, and there are one or two Democratic Senators, who, incited by personal feelings, will give their hearty co-operation in opposing the confirmation of some of the appointments if they do not take the initiative step themselves.

Senator Easton, of Louisiana, who made such a strong denunciation of the President's policy, will surely oppose some of the appointments made for his State, and to gain the support of the Republicans in the Senate he will act with them in opposing others.

The reason for withholding the name of Morris A. Thomas as Indian Inspector is now known to be the charges preferred against him. Thomas has as yet not sent any reply to them, although he should have done so long before this. Assistant Secretary Jenks, of the Interior Department, said today that he would not be able to consider the answer, even if it were sent, until after the holidays. He did not know, he said, why the name of Thomas had not been sent to the Senate, although he believed it would not be until the President had received the explanation expected of Thomas. Gorman has been to see the President several times about the nomination, and is understood to have informed the President that there would be no opposition in the Senate to it. The President is not satisfied, however.

Want the Reasons.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 17.—A Washington special to the *Enquirer* says: The Senate today had an important Executive session. It was decided, after a lengthy debate, by a unanimous Republican vote, to call upon the President for reasons which governed his action in removing Republicans for cause; directing him, also, to send to the Senate a copy of all the charges which have been filed against Republicans removed for cause, or under what is known as the "offensive partisan" circular of Postmaster-General Vilas. The Democrats voted solidly against the motion, and resisted it in debate.

Having thus made their point, a resolution was carried by Republican votes and against Democratic resistance that such charges should be made public, and to such end it was agreed to print in the *Congressional Record* the charges made against any public officer who has been displaced for cause.

This indicates that the Republicans intend to have made public the allegations which have been made against those of their party who have been removed through a Star Chamber proceeding. It also indicates stubborn resistance to not a few of the President's appointees.

Moral courage is the rarest of qualities, and often maligned.

More Money Demanded.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—Already the heads of executive departments find themselves embarrassed because of the inadequate appropriation for the public service by the last Congress. In the House yesterday Mr. Tucker, of Virginia, presented an urgent request from the Attorney General for an appropriation of \$8,000 for clerk hire and the purchase of additional furniture for the Department of Justice. Objection was made to the solicitation of the joint resolution proposed by Mr. Tucker to meet the emergency, and so no action was taken.

The objection was offered by Mr. Boutelle, of Maine. Referring to the matter, he said: "My objection was that the Democrats who had so clamorously assailed the expenditures of the Department of Justice when the Republicans controlled it as extravagant and profligate, should demand at the opening of Congress, without discussion or opportunity for amendment, an extra appropriation of \$8,000 for new furniture and clerks. I thought that an administration which had refused to pay the salaries of the officials of the Alabama Claims Commission, so that the important work of that tribunal was completed only by the aid of voluntary contributions, would better bring in its appeals for additional appropriations in the usual way and let them be considered on their merits. I am in favor of providing all the clerical force required promptly to handle the French spoliation claims and all other important business, but I am also in favor of providing for the payment of services faithfully rendered in the adjudication of the Alabama claims, and see no reason for giving Mr. Garland's demand for more money precedence over all other business. I also desire to emphasize the fact that the administration that has made such professions of retrenchment and economy is so soon asking for money," and that the Attorney General, who ostentatiously sold the government cab of his department to save the expense, is the first to get in his little bill for an \$8,000 additional appropriation."

State of Trade.

PHILADELPHIA, December 19.—The manufacturing interests throughout the Middle States have met with a rather unexpected demand at this season for all kinds of materials. The opinion is entertained among a good many of them who have given the subject careful consideration, that a slight advance in raw material already effected has stimulated demand. Crude iron is in hotter demand. The steel rail mills are sold for six months ahead. Iron ore has advanced and combinations have been made, by which the improvement will be maintained, and production restricted within safe limits. These facts point to an advance in finished products, not only in iron and steel, but in other directions, such as carpentry, holers and textile products generally. Leather goods have been slightly advanced within two weeks, and manufacturing interests in Philadelphia and throughout New England apprehend but little difficulty in obtaining 5 to 10 percent more on the goods they will turn out this winter. Preparations are being made to employ a full force after the holidays, and work full time, making stocks in advance, on the strength of correspondence and traveling agents reports. A more satisfactory distribution of stocks of all kinds has been made during the fall. And buyers generally are preparing to stock up full. Collections have been easy. The percentage of loss has been less than for years.

The manufacturers of machinery have also received orders for heavy and light machinery, for railroad and machine-shop purposes. The advance in prices that will probably be reflected during the winter in wholesale circles, will be reflected in higher prices among retailers. The improvement will stimulate hatching capital in a number of enterprises to activity, and compensating advantages will no doubt result. During the era of low prices a large amount of capital was withdrawn from activity, resulting in decreased employment, lack of confidence, and all the dullness of commercial depression. The iron makers are encouraging the increased production and capacity, and the improvement which is felt in that branch is extending to several others.

Wool buyers are rather backward as yet, on account of the outside prices insisted upon. But the orders coming in indicate that no other recourse is at hand, but to pay the holders their prices.

Nowhere can a man go that temptation cannot find him. Temptation possesses a free pass on all the railroads, a free berth on all the boats, a free entrance to all the school rooms, and business offices, and play-grounds and even to the churches.

The Presidential Succession.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 17.—Mr. Randall has prepared a bill for introduction in the House entitled a bill in relation to the manner of filling vacancies in the offices of President and Vice-President. It provides:

FIRST.—The Presidential electors shall have their offices for a term of years.

SECOND.—That whenever in case of removal, death or resignation of the President the Vice-President shall have become President of the United States, the electors shall meet in their respective States and elect another President and Vice-President. In the same manner in case of death, resignation, removal of the President and Vice-President the electors shall elect another President and another Vice-President. In case of removal or death of the President or Vice-President, the Secretary of State shall notify the chief executives of the several States thereof and they be requested to notify the electors to meet on the first Wednesday next ensuing after the expiration of one month from and after the notice by the Secretary of State, and shall select a President and a Vice-President.

It is also provided that in the event of death, removal or disability both of the President and Vice-President, and in case no Vice-President shall have been elected the Secretary of State shall act as President until an election can be held and consummated, and if there be no Secretary of State, then the office is to revert to the Secretary of the Treasury, Secretary of War, the Attorney General, Secretary of the Navy, the Secretary of the Interior and Postmaster General in the order named, who shall act as President until an election can be had as provided in the bill, provided. No one of these officers shall be competent to act as President who would not be eligible to the Presidency of the United States as provided by the Constitution.

PARIS, Dec. 21.—The four children Austin Fitzgerald, Patsy Regan, Willie Lane and Patrick Reynolds who were recently bitten by mad dogs in Newark, N. J., and who sailed on December 9th in the steamship Canada to be placed under the treatment of M. Pasteur landed at Havre, all well. They reached this city today and have proceeded to M. Pasteur's house where special arrangements have been made for the treatment of the little ones.

M. Pasteur in an interview today said: "I will operate on the children to-morrow. I regret that so long a time has elapsed between the time the children were bitten and their arrival here. But there is good ground for hopes, as I have previously treated cases with success after two months had passed from the time the patients were bitten."

M. Pasteur, who had just contemplated postponing until to-morrow the operation upon the Newark, N. J., children, concluded this afternoon that it would be best to permit no delay, and consequently the incisions were made immediately. M. Pasteur personally performing the operations.

CANTON, O., Dec. 22.—There is intense indignation here over the appointment of William Archibald as postmaster, instead of A. McGregor, Democrats are fearfully wrought up against President Cleveland and Senator Payne, and are swearing vengeance.

Last night Senator Payne was hung in effigy on the principal street by the Young Men's Democratic Club, with a card attached, bearing the words "Coal Oil Payne." Threatening letters were thrown into the residence of District Attorney Shields, one of the coal oil crowd, breathing vengeance against him. Mr. Shields and several friends took an early train this morning for Cleveland, being fearful of harm.

Senator Payne's effigy is still hanging over the street, viewed by hundreds of people.

A Bridgeport man intends to call a meeting and form the "Bridgeport Humane Interment Association." Its object will be to protect its members from being buried until life is known to be extinct. Each member will be required to take oath not to allow a fellow member to be buried until to body begins to decompose. He cites many cases to prove the gravity and need of the enterprise. One is that of Mrs. Parley, of Stratford, sworn to before a notary public. She was supposed to be dead, and to make sure her fingers were burned. But all the while she was perfectly conscious of what was going on, but could not move a muscle. Just as she was being transferred to the coffin an arm dropped from position and produced a palpitation in the wrist that was noticed, and the application of a galvanic battery soon brought her to life. The Bridgeport man says hundreds have been buried in that way. —*Springfield Republican*.

For Newspaper Readers.

Always borrow a paper. This is important.

Never believe anything you read in a newspaper that doesn't agree with what you think. This saves wear and tear on your convictions.

Always speak slightly of the newspaper you happen to read. This impresses people who don't know you with the idea that you are a very superior sort of person.

Tell everyone that newspapers ought to be cheaper. The cheaper you can get them the better they will be. You know how that works in other lines of business.

When you finish reading the newspaper throw it down contemptuously and remark loudly and impressively that "there's nothing in newspapers now-a-days." This carries weight with those people who overhear you and are unable to read themselves.

When anything happens which renders it necessary for reporters to visit you, treat them disrespectfully. They will report that at the office and the next time the editor will call on you himself.

Write frequent letters to the editor, telling him how to conduct his business. This is one of the things he enjoys most of anything. It shows him that, whatever disadvantages his work may have, he is much more to be envied than a billious, dyspeptic, excited, asinine, ignorant, bumptious, ignorant, borsome crank. It makes him satisfied with his lot. But send your letters by mail. Why? The editor may be a larger man than you are.

The Postmaster General recently received a letter from West Virginia signed "Jon and Mary." It was addressed to Mr. and Mrs. Vilas. The writer said he and Mary were delighted to know that they had been selected to act as postmaster, and "me and Mary are almost too big for the county." The writer informed Mr. and Mrs. Vilas that they would run the postoffice in the best possible manner. "Our family have not all heard of the good-luck that has fallen on me and Mary yet, but when they do we expect to have a high old time. Me and Mary have had lots of advice," goes on the letter, "but we don't understand that we are running this administration." Jon and Mary inquired how many children Mr. and Mrs. Vilas had—how many boys and how many girls—and want all their pictures. "We will send you ours," they write, "as soon as our first year's salary comes to us." The salary is \$1,611 (\$14 dollars per year). The letter closes with an urgent invitation to Mr. and Mrs. Vilas and all the children to visit the new postmaster and his wife. The letter is remarkable for its spelling.

Dr. C. Koller, of Zurich, claims that spiders perform an important part in the preservation of forests by defending the trees against the depredations of aphides and insects. He has examined a great many spiders, both in their viscera and by feeding them in captivity, and has found them to be voracious destroyers of these pests; and he believes that the spiders in a particular forest do more effective work of this kind than all the insect-eating birds that inhabit it. He has verified his views by observations on coniferous trees, a few broad-leaved trees, and apple trees. An important feature of the spiders' operations is that they prefer dark spots, and therefore work most in the places which vermin most infest, but which are likely to be missed by other destroying agents.

Baltimore Live Stock Market.

CATTLE.—Trade in beefs shows no improvement in activity over the operations of last week, but, like the hog and sheep markets, has proved to be very slow throughout. Prices of tops exhibit little variation from last week, considering quality, though some few dealers thought there was a slight improvement, as they said the top this week was not as good as were those of last week, but on other grades nearly all dealers thought prices 1/2c lower than last Monday. Prices 1/2c to 3/4c, with most sales from 3 1/2 to 5c.

HOGS.—The receipts are quite full this season—just before Christmas—and the demand is by no means active, the supply being fully equal to it, not in excess of a very slow demand. The quality is quite as good as it was last week—in some instances too large for the needs of the butchers. Prices average, and extra 54. Some time last year hogs sold at 54 to 63c, not.

SHEEP.—Trade in sheep and lambs is quite slow in all the yards, the supply, though slightly less than last week, being more than are needed for the very limited demand from butchers, with no demand from outsiders. The quality is quite as good as it was last week. Sheep sold at 2 1/2c to 3c, and lambs at 2 1/2c to 3c, some time last year sheep sold at 35c, and lambs at 2 1/2c to 3c, gross.

No man is more severely punished than he who is subject to the whip of his own remorse.

LOCAL NEWS.

LODGE MEETINGS.

OAKLAND LODGE, I. O. O. F., meets in Sturgis' Hall every Tuesday night.
LOCAL BROTHERHOOD, No. 28, of the Iron Hall, meets in same hall 1st and 3d Saturday nights of each month.
ALFA LODGE, No. 571, K. of H., meets in same hall 2d and 4th Thursday nights of each month.
SHEALTELL LODGE, No. 122, I. O. O. F., meets in Leage's Hall every Monday night.
PATRICK LODGE, No. 288, A. L. of H., meets in same hall 2d and 4th Friday nights of each month.
The Y. M. C. A. of Oakland meets in the Pritchard Building Friday night of each week.

A Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year to all.

—WANTED—Good general servant. Apply at Office Lechler Lumber Company, Bloomington, Maryland.

—H. Wheeler Combs, Esq., was in town several days this week. He was here attending to legal business.

—Christmas tree services were held in the Lutheran Church Christmas Eve, and in the Presbyterian and M. C. Churches Christmas night.

—Elijah Friend, (of L.) of Sang Run, brought three deer to Oakland Wednesday. They were purchased by Nelson & Anderson for the Washington City market.

—Married, at the bride's residence Dec. 17th, 1883, by Rev. W. Y. Cline, Mr. Henry A. Hauser, of Preston county, W. Va., to Miss Lydia A. Roth, of this county.

—Judge Hoffman arrived Sunday evening and held the December session of Court Monday, which occupied about two hours. Judge Foster was carried past Oakland Monday morning and did not return until five o'clock in the evening.

—Preaching Saturday evening at 7 p. m., and Sunday morning at 10 a. m., by the Presiding Elder, Rev. C. H. Lakin. Also Sunday evening at 7 p. m., by Rev. J. Engle. Subject: "Thoughts upon the dying year." All are invited to these services.

—Frederick Minko, ex of Cumberland's prominent citizen, died at the St. Nicholas Hotel Monday morning, from a short illness, brought on by a heavy cold contracted about ten days ago. Mr. Minko was in his 70th year and was a native of Prussia.

A burglar who attempted to enter a house in Sacramento was caught fast in the window, and the woman armed herself with a potato masher, drew up a chair and sat there and tapped his head for half an hour before calling the police. She said she had always just asked to pound a man all she wanted to.

—Death has again invaded the home of Prof. and Mrs. R. G. Richardson, of Piedmont, and taken their infant son, aged about five months. They have lost six children in half that number of years. Most years they are expressed here for the bereaved parents. The infant was to be made in Oakland today (Saturday.)

—Mr. Henry Muhlenberg, Grantsville, is our authorized agent at that place. Subscription accounts will be received by him at the old postoffice stand. We hope our subscribers in that section will make a note of this and call and settle their accounts at once. We need the money.

Church Services—Sunday.

M. E. Church—Preaching at 10 a. m., by the Presiding Elder, Rev. C. H. Lakin, and at 7 p. m. by Rev. J. Engle.

Lutheran Church—Communion Service at 10 a. m., and preaching at 7 p. m. by Rev. C. W. Schrist.

Garrett Memorial (Pres.) Church—Preaching at 7 p. m. by Rev. John S. Foulk.

St. Peter's, Catholic—Preaching every Sunday at 10 o'clock a. m., except the second Sunday of each month.

Booker's Aranea Salve.

The best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by W. D. Nyelegger, Druggist, Oakland, Md.

Elder Hill.

The snow has left us and the weather is now rather warm.

A number of our hunters have been successful in taking game in the past few days. Mr. Simon Switzer on last Wednesday killed two deer within five minutes, and on Thursday Messrs. Welch and Lowdermilk killed one.

Last Monday night the dwelling house of George Underdon, in Setisport district, was totally destroyed by fire. His household effects were nearly all destroyed.

Mr. John Sterling has purchased a piece of land in this neighborhood. Mr. Thomas Frazee has been very ill with fever. He is now better.

HOLIDAY ANNOUNCEMENTS.

—Holiday goods at Sturgis' Old Reliable Drug Store.

—Silver-plated knives at Hyde's for \$2.00 per set, warranted.

—Oysters always on hand at the 99 cent store.

—Some elegant clocks at the Bazaar.

—The newest and finest organ made is now for sale at the Bazaar.

—New goods at Hyde's Jewelry Store.

—Currants, raisins and citron for baking purposes, at C. C. Michael's.

—Sturgis has a large line of holiday goods. Call and examine them.

—Call and get all kinds of toys, candy, nuts and fruits at the 99 cent store.

—Drums, bagles, flutes, harps, in fact a whole band, to be had at the 99 cent store.

—C. C. Michael has on hand a large lot of toys and holiday presents; also fresh candies, cakes and nuts.

—Everybody smiles at the rare bargains now offered by The American Bargain House.

—Christmas cards, prices from 1c. to 10c., at the 99 cent store, close to the railroad crossing.

—Some beautiful works of art, pictures, bisque and wax dolls, in endless variety and sizes at the Bazaar.

—No SALT THE DEEDS—I find no play like The American Bargain House to get a present for my girl, you know.

—Call and see Old Father Christmas at the 99 cent store. He will sell you anything on his counter for 99 cents.

—A first-class, new Singer Sewing machine will be traded for beef or mutton, by Nelson & Anderson, Oakland, Md.

—Some lovely toilet-sets, accoutrements, cases, glass candlesticks, all for prices away down, at the 99 cent store.

—Hyde will sell you a silver-plated vester for \$2.00. Don't have the vester and pepper all over the table when you can get a vester for \$2.00.

—If you want a good O gauge tie go to F. G. Hyde. He has one for sale with several feet of music, price \$1.00. This instrument is in first-class condition.

—Don't give it away, but here is a special offer: A fine large chromo given away with every 50 cents' worth of goods bought at The American Bargain House.

—If you want to make any of your friends a Christmas present in the way of jewelry don't fail to examine F. G. Hyde's stock, the finest ever brought to Oakland.

—A fair and festival for the benefit of the Oakland Catholic Church will be held holiday week in the Pritchard Building. It will commence Christmas night and close New Year's night.

—I sell for cash only, and guarantee my prices lower than anywhere else—nearly one third. Low prices have always been a specialty with me.

F. G. HYDE.

—Have you seen our stock of Xmas goods? If not, don't fail to call and see and get our prices, which are away below any other store in town. The American Bargain House.

—Go to F. G. Hyde and get a good Egin or Springfield watch for \$7.00. Chain, key and everything complete guaranteed for 1 year. Prices must come down these times. He proposes to bring them down in his line of goods.

—Holiday goods at Sturgis'. While you are looking about for Christmas Goods, don't forget to give Sturgis a call. He has a large and complete line suitable for holiday presents, consisting in part of Watches, Jewelry, Spectacles, Eye-glasses, Christmas Cards, Holiday Glasses, Toilet Articles, Perfumes, &c., &c., with prices to suit the hard times.

Silbysport.

We have a fine snow, with indications that it will stay with us for some time.

Messrs. A. J. Frazee and A. J. Fike have burned a large fine kiln. Jep. has on hand a fine lot of holiday goods.

Mr. W. W. Griffith, of our school and Mr. J. S. Myers, of the Friendsville school, are getting along splendidly with their respective charges.

Adam will return to Pittsburgh after the holidays. Ficker Dunham will be here during the holidays.

A party from here went cown hunting recently, treed a cown, cut the tree down, (six feet in diameter,) and secured a cown as large as a full grown rat.

Military News.

A meeting of the officers of the Second Battalion, M. N. G., was held at battalion headquarters in Cumberland Monday, Col. Wardwell presiding. The only business of public interest transacted was the appointment of delegates to the convention of officers of the Maryland National Guard to be held at Annapolis, January 21-22, for the purpose of considering matters affecting the welfare of the State military. It is likely that the result of the convention will be certain recommendations to the General Assembly of changes in the militia law, which, if made, will involve an increase in the appropriation. The following delegates were selected: Gen. W. McM. McKelg and Col. J. W. Veitch, of the Governor's staff; Col. E. H. Wardwell, Capt. R. H. Gordon, Surgeon E. H. Bartlett, Lieut. D. W. Sloan and P. W. Alvrett. Alternates, Capt. W. O. Holloman, Assistant Surgeon C. H. Bruce, Lieut. S. Jamison and R. T. Browning.

School Report.

ACCIDENT, MD., Dec. 17th, 1883. ED. REPUBLICAN.—A few thoughts in the way of a report for the Aegle dent schools may, I trust, be interesting to some of our many readers.

This school opened on the 2nd of November, with an average attendance for 1st week of 75, 2nd week 70, 3rd week 81, 4th 91, and 5th 100. The amount of work and the inconvenience to pupils made it necessary to take steps to establish a new school. Having accomplished that of week, we feel that the results of our weekly labors will be more effective. The 1st Assistant, Miss Lizzie Kahl, has labored under many difficulties, but from the sixth week on she has been relieved of part of her burdens by Mr. T. C. Hinchings, who has charge of the Third Division. Classes in physiology, algebra, philosophy, book-keeping and geometry, have been in active operation for sometime, with splendid results. A new feature established in the school is instruction in the theory and practice of teaching, including an exercise in actual teaching in both rooms.

Following are names of pupils present every school day, from the day started till 17th Dec. (bunching day alone excepted): Messrs. Mahlon Hinebaugh, Esq. y Hinebaugh, W. H. Hinebaugh, Frank Hinebaugh, Chas. Hinebaugh, William Guey, William McMullen, El. McMullen, Henry Spiker, Wm. Biddinger, Chas. Menhorn, Fred Menhorn, William Shatzer, Ed. Geis, and Misses Virginia Hinebaugh, Martha Hinebaugh, Emma Hinebaugh, Lucinda Hinebaugh, Martha Guey, Naomi Puch, Bertha Glorfeldy, May Biddinger and Lydia Beechley. The above named belong to room No. 1. Following are for rooms No. 2 and 3: Willie Beeghley, Ernest Beeghley, Willie Spiker, Wade Hinebaugh, Webster Glorfeldy, John Hinchling, August Hinchling, Willie Kahl, Adam Richter, Mary Beeghley, Mary Snyder, Agnes Smith Clara Rice, Rebecca Rice.

T. MILTON MILLER, Principal.

Listen a Few Minutes.

Now, my son, throw away that cigarette and listen to me for a few minutes while I pour some wisdom into your ear. I am going to give you some advice, my boy, and when it comes to unadulterated double-cover, pistol-rip, advice, I am right there, my son, and have been all the time. I am going to talk to you about your mother, my boy, your mother, who is as full of love for you as a politician is full of votes on election day.

She was born some little time before you, my son, some little time, and is therefore entitled to your respect. She also took a great interest in you, my boy, when you were bald-headed as a poker chip and ugly enough to break a photographer's camera. Perhaps you remember some one sinning you to sleep, and nursing you through the measles and mumps, and carrying you around when you were big enough to know better than to permit it?

That was your mother, my boy, and when you played "hooky" with Tommy Fresh and went to the circus, it was your mother that interceded with your father, and saved you a thrashing. She had been watching over and protecting you ever since your babyhood, my son, and now that you are on the verge of manhood and can almost see the ends of your mustache when it is well waxed, put in your best ticks and make some return for all this.

Your mother is the best friend that you have ever had, my boy, the very best, and you are considerably in her debt. Suppose that you begin to-morrow, or to-day, for you can't begin too soon, and give her a kiss every morning before breakfast. Don't be ashamed to do it, my son. You owe her a few kisses, my boy.

She kissed you considerate when your face was as red as a lobster, and you were ugly enough to scare a weak-minded person into fits. And

now when Christmas comes, take a good share of your pocket-money and buy her a nice present.

Never mind if you don't get Clorinda that \$5 toilet set. Your mother had the honor of your acquaintance sometime before Clorinda, my boy, and Clorinda never sewed buttons on your shirts either. Besides she will appreciate your present more than Clorinda will, my son, a great deal more. As you grow older, my boy, you will see the force of what I have been telling you, and by the time that you are as old as your mother is now, you may regret that you didn't do more for her, when you had the chance, but it will be too late then, everlastingly too late.

Thoughtful Thoughts.

The purest water runs from the hardest rock.

Good breeding is a letter on credit all over the world.

He who depends on another dines ill and sups worse.

Spare when you are young and spend when you are old.

Indolence is the rust of the mind.

The path of duty in this world is the road to salvation in the next.

Women are afflicted by trifles, but they are also consoled by trifles.

The language of women should be luminous, but not voluminous.

To an honest mind, the best perquisites of a place are the advantages it gives a man of doing good.

He who comes up to his own idea of greatness, must always have a very low standard of it in his life.

Most men consider themselves above par, women below, and act as if the latter were in the world from necessity, not choice.

They that marry ancient people merely in expectation to bury them, hang themselves in hope that one will come and cut the latter.

More hearts pine away in secret anguish for the want of kindness from those who should be their comforters than for any other calamity in life.

If some people understood human nature better, and realized their own weakness more, they would not be so broad in their censure of others.

More women die from overwork than business; and if some of them would hold their tongues and save more leather, they would be happier.

To average one's self is to confess that one has been wounded, but it is not the part of a noble mind to be wounded by an injury, because it does not feel it.

How quietly flows the river toward the sea, yet it always reaches its destination. This is a point to remember when you are trying to "rush things."

Every day a little knowledge. One fact in a day. How small is a fact? Only one! Then years pass by. Three thousand six hundred and fifty facts are not a small thing.

The world deals good naturedly with good natured people, and we never knew a sulky misanthropist who quarrelled with it, but it was he, and not it, that was in the wrong.

Little eyes must be good tempered, or they are ruined. They have no other resource. But this will benefit them enough. They are made for laughing, and should do their duty.

If the resper, death, should come with his sickle to cut down all the bad men and women in the world at one great swing of the long arm, there would be but few men left to tell the story.

There are many women who have never intrigued, and many men who have never gamed; but those who have done either but once are very extraordinary animals, and are more worthy of a glass case when they die than half the exotics in the British museum.

We must have a weak spot or two in a character before we can love it much. People that do not laugh or cry, or take more of anything than is good for them, or use anything but dictionary words are admirable subjects for biographies. But we don't always care most for those flat pattern flowers that press best in the herbarium.

We live for the good of others. If our living be in any sense a true living. It is not in great deeds of kindness only that the blessing is found. "In little deeds of kindness," repeated every day, we find true happiness.

At home, at school, in the street, in the playground, we shall find opportunity every day for usefulness.

Cater in John the procession to THE AMERICAN BARGAIN HOUSE.

now when Christmas comes, take a good share of your pocket-money and buy her a nice present.

Never mind if you don't get Clorinda that \$5 toilet set. Your mother had the honor of your acquaintance sometime before Clorinda, my boy, and Clorinda never sewed buttons on your shirts either. Besides she will appreciate your present more than Clorinda will, my son, a great deal more.

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Words of Wisdom.

Do not meddle with business of which you know nothing.

Those who plot mischief live in fear and die miserable.

Mature deliberation is always better than hasty decision.

Resist not the laws; they are the safeguard of the people.

Behavior is a mirror in which every one shows his image.

A latent discontent is the secret spur of all our enterprise.

Honesty, like Gold, is frequently used to plate base metals.

The ruin of most men date from some idle hour. Occupation is an armor to the soul.

The passionate are like men standing on their heads; they see everything the wrong way.

Some people act as if they intended sneaking into heaven through a knot-hole and trust to luck in squaring accounts when discovered.

It is through madness we hate an enemy, and think of revenge ourselves; and it is through indolence we are appeased, and do not revenge ourselves.

One great reason why many children abandon themselves wholly to silly sports, and trifle away all their time, is because they have found their curiosity balked.

The pleasures of the world are deceitful; they promise more than they give. They trouble us in seeking them, they do not satisfy us when possessing them, and they make us despair in losing them.

It will not be very cheering news to those now studying medicine, or about to take it up, to learn that the fortunes of 1,000 young doctors have been carefully watched, and that out of that number only 23 achieved distinguished success; 66 had considerable success; 567 made a living; 121 failed completely. The remaining 221 either died or abandoned their profession for something else promising greater success.

Joe Parker, a negro, said to be 12 years old, died at the poor farm at Dallas, Texas, on the 10th inst. His last words were: "Wake up, for the great jubilee has come." Parker had been a slave in Alabama, Georgia and Texas for exactly one hundred years of his life. He was the original "Old Black Joe" in Bill Barlow's famous character song heard at this place.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE.

House and Lot IN OAKLAND.

The Mrs. Mason house and lot, on Railroad street, Oakland, is offered for sale at a very low figure. This property has a rental value of from \$15 to \$18 per month, and would be a good investment. For price and terms apply to

JAS. A. HAYDEN, Oakland, Md.

VALUABLE STOCK FARM FOR SALE.

I am authorized to sell the valuable stock farm, commonly known as the "Willow Farm," situated about four miles from Oakland, and containing 200 acres. About 30 acres are cleared and under a good state of cultivation. The improvements consist of

LARGE DWELLING HOUSE, Tenant House, Barn and other out-buildings, and a young orchard.

There is also a free-flowing vein of excellent coal on the tract. The farm will be sold for \$10,000, in cash payments.

The improvements cost more than the price asked. This is considered to be one of the best stock farms in the county.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ROAD APPLICATION.

NOTICE. BE HEREBY given that application will be made to the County Commissioners after thirty days from the first publication of this notice for the appointment of a street, to locate a public county road, beginning at the Wm. M. Miller farm, passing through the lands of N. Young, Edward H. Nye, and G. S. Miller and Henry H. H. to intersect the road known as the Steleford Miller farm.

J. H. MATHIEFF, P. M. MILLER, HENRY BAUL.

NOTICE

—TO DELINQUENT—

TAX PAYERS!

All delinquent tax payers for the years 1881 and 1882 are hereby notified that they will have a chance by paying the same before January 1, 1884, as to interest and principal at that time will be collected by law without further notice. During my absence of Annandale this winter, my books will be left with G. S. Hamill, Esq.

R. T. BROWNING, Collector.

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She Had Confidence.

Mrs. H. C. Hurlbarger, Manor HTU Huntingdon County, Pa., writes: "Da, S. B. HYRMAN & Co., Columbus, O.: I have been afflicted for three years, caused by a cold, which I neglected for four months, during which time I was confined to my bed with a beating in my ovaries. The discharge from the womb was very profuse, and I lost nearly one year. The urine continued bloody, with pain in voiding it, and when in bed would pass from me in my sleep. I have had this for four months, one of the other two whole summer, and the third all winter. We had two others in consultation with some of the best physicians of different kinds of patent medicines, all to no good. I then got a bottle of PRUNIA, and before I had three-fourths of the bottle I was able to get up, and I could retain the urine sufficient to attend to it, which I had not done for three years, and my menses came back as natural as ever; indeed, I consider myself cured. I have not used it since that time, but have had pneumonia. My confidence in PRUNIA was so great that I did not need for a doctor. I followed the directions in the bottle, and six weeks later I was as can be expected of one so delicate as I have been. Others in my neighborhood had the same disease, and among them were my mother, and had not best physicians, and yet died. Well I called PRUNIA in safety on PRUNIA and MANALIN. I sincerely believe, and would say to any one, that PRUNIA and MANALIN are the only two medicines that any one needs in any disease, if used as directed in your book entitled 'The Ills of Women.'"

J. E. Fleming, publisher of the New Dominion, Morgantown, W. Va., writes: "Some months since, I received some of PRUNIA and MANALIN from Dr. H. C. Hurlbarger. My wife has taken five bottles of it, and has derived great benefit from it."

Mr. M. C. Pershing, Bradenford, Pa., writes: "I have been afflicted with PRUNIA for some time for weak lungs and liver and kidney complaint, and thinks it is doing her great good. His used only one bottle of PRUNIA and MANALIN, and he says 'The Ills of Life,' as we can't get any from our druggist."

Dr. John Denny, Mt. Vernon, O., writes: "I have used a large supply of PRUNIA. It gives satisfaction."

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
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Valuable Property in Deer Park
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MRS. MARY TACKER, Agent,
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P. S.—During my absence, my son, J. H. left at Shurtz's Furniture Store, all specimens of White Bronze may be seen.

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The following properties belonging to J. Perry:

The Brooks building, containing two lots, suitable for stores, on the first floor, six rooms in second floor, suitable for a residence, on the second floor.

Also back building of Perry Cottage, on the second floor, suitable for a residence.

Also the Miss Stone house, now in possession of J. Perry.

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